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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 253— BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 25 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Oct.	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,,	EVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,962
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	EVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
2 th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8 83
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second	52	.. 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
22nd ,,	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8 193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	5,690	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	5,566	MALWA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
27th Oct. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar. 8-30 a.m.
29th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. Noon.
29th ,, ..	BARALA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 4-30 a. m.
31st ,, ..	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
3rd Nov. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaKathiawar

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Manager.

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Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 800,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 77,500,000
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsuan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtan
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
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Reserve Fund 23,50,000
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Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Delhi
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D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

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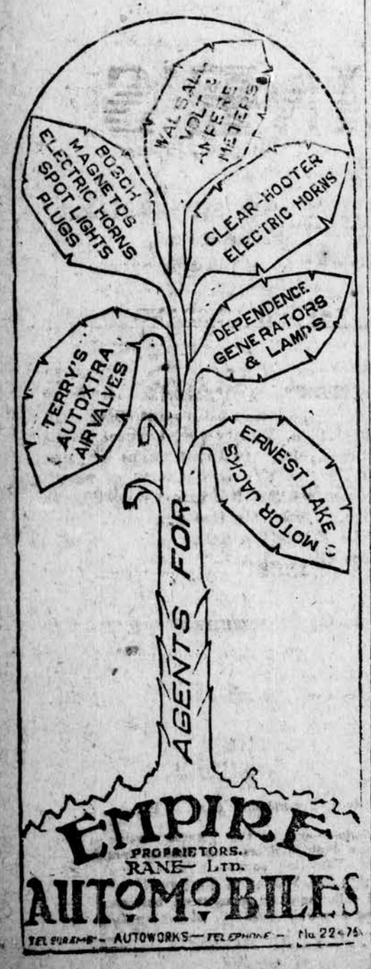
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PRICES REDUCED

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the House: Apply for free catalogue—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
No. E. 01, P.O. Thatakwadi, Belgaum
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stable

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25TH INSTANT AT 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, etc.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

About—74 doz. bottles of Blue Seal Vaseline Pomade.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed articles such as Diamond and Pearl ring, Gold Bangles, Silver chain, Saree, Silk Cloth, Coats, Pants, Shirts, napkins, time-piece, watch, Copper, Brass and metal utensils, Brass and Iron pieces, hinges, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis,
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham,
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM LADY JAMSETJI ROAD.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 4369 of 1923, Sonubai v/s. Ganesh, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November 1924 at 4—30 p.m. on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, a few minutes' walk from the Mahim Railway Station. The property will be sold in one lot.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road outside the Fort of Bombay near Mahim Station New Survey No. 97 area 7115 square yards bearing G Ward Nos. 582%, 582%, 582% (1) and Street Nos. 302, 303, 304 and 304A, bounded on the East by the property of Gabriel Dias and partly by that of Dinanath Vithoba, West by the property of Karsondas Liladhar and partly by that of Nathu Velji North by Public Road and South by the property of Dhondoo Narayan and partly by that of Karsondas Liladhar, the said property is popularly known as Mulokar's Oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply after 3rd November 1924 to the Auctioneers.

FURNITURE SALE AT BANDRA

On SUNDAY, the 2nd November, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Hill, Bandra, opp. the Captain Solicitor's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome up-to-date furniture rich glass crockery, and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, fancy teapoys, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield easy chairs and sofas, fancy cabinets, ornaments, parian and marble figures, fancy jardeniers, rich Persian and English Carpets, wall and table clocks, electric fans and lights, black wood carved furniture, hatstands, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash stand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, folding arm easy chairs, large and small writing tables office chairs, glass door pots and silver cases reclining sofas, iron safe, Balvegari large English ice-box, photonograph with records, cane furniture aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of K. Thomasch, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 KEGS ANILINE SALT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will to-day, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3—30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. National Textile Stores and Chemical Company the following:—

Ex. S. S. "WARDENFELS"

50—Kegs each 112 lbs. Anilise Salt 99/100 per cent.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2—30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Estate Nicbol Road Asian Buildisg next to the Port Trust Office very valuable and handsome furniture made by Lazoras, Dewji Canji and Roberts consisting of rich glass ware, porcelainware, platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards rich carpets cushions, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich mirror back cabinets, fancy ornaments, parian and marble figures, brass and majolica flower pots, one American Church organ, phonograph with records, electric fans, and lights, iron safe on stand, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads mirror almyrah dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hatstands, large and small writing tables, silver cabinets, book cases, wall and table clocks, reclining sofas easy chairs, cane furniture ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to Europe and others. Catalognes are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for Rao Bahadur Kilachand Dewchand the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd October 1920 and made between Pragji Ebji and others of the first part, Moghibai widow of Valabhdas Shivji, and others of the second part and the Mortgagee of the third part and a further charge dated 28th April 1921 and made between the same parties, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY the 19th November, next sell by Public Auction at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings thereon situate on the west side of Tardeo Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasuring 1690 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 357 New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145 146 and New Survey No. 3/7023 and bounded on the East by the property of Liladhar Hardas on the West by Tardeo Road on the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsedji Parekh and on the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3730 and Street No 89 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Solicitors as to the under-

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their Show Rooms at Dean Lane, near Hummam Street, Fort, of various designed very valuable made-to-order household and office furniture by Roberts and others, such as Dining table, chairs, large sideboard silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and Drawing room suites large mahogonised carved corner cabinets, library book case and show case cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano with its pianola, gramophone, writing desk burough Underwood typewriter, electric lamps and fans, Godrej's Safe, handsome large mirror and panelled zundah almyrahs, Dressing and washing tables to match teakwood cupboards, hat and boot stands, low chair meatsafe, glass crockery, platedware, etc.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, OPEN CARVED AND PLAIN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEOJI AND OTHERS, RICH TAPESTRY LINED, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, FANCY CABINETS, LIBRARY BOOK CASE, SILVER SHOW CASES, OLIVER TYPEWRITER, GRAMOPHONE, MARBLE FIGURES AND PILLARS, CARPETS, SILVERWARE, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC., 1 NAPIER MOTOR CAR.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opp. White House at Labournam Road, Gamdevi, very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers consisting of sliding dining table, arm chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich silk tapestry lined, Chesterfield and drawing room suite, fancy drawing room Cabinets and show cases library book case, office tables, Oliver typewriter, Gramophone, carpets, electric lamps, marble figures, music teapoys, handsome mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing tables, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers, marble top tables, hat and boot stands, meat safe, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., also one 7 seater Napier Motor Car in perfect order.

Property of J. R. Nicolson, Esq., and others.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY AND CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 26th INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT NO. 210, BELLASIS ROAD, OPP. BYCULLA CLUB IN THE BUNGALOW OF MR. DAJI ABAJI KHERE. OF ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, BRESLAUR BENJAMIN DEWJI CANJI WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS CABINET, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS ITALIAN MARBLE STATUES, FIGURES, PEDESTALS, BRONZE FIGURES WITH ELECTRIC FITTINGS, LIFE SIZE MODELS LIONS, RICH TABLE ORNAMENTS AND CHINAWARE, ELECTRIC HALL CHANDELIERS, CHIMING TABLE CLOCKS, RICH GARDEN FLOWER POTS GARDEN FURNITURE "HUPMOBILE" 7 SEATER 4 CYLINDER MOTOR CAR ETC. ETC.

By the order of Kumarani Kuntala T. Rikh of Tajpur Estate United Provinces. Messrs Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on Sunday, the 26th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place the artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts Bresslaur Benjamin, Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and other well known makers comprising of square dining table, morrocco seat armchairs and mirrors back side Boards, dinner wagons, glass plate cupboards, rich oil paintings with rich frames rich Chinawares, rich upholstered hall drawing room suites made to order hall cabinets, book cases, silk tapestary lined sofa cabinets silk Tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and chairs revolving chairs artistic Italian Marble statues figures and pedestals, electric hall candeliers venetian glass wall candlebras, bronze figures with electric fittings, chiming table clocks sweet toned cottage pianos cabinet gramophone with records, folding harmonium, life size lion models, mahogan'zed single and double bedsteads, marble top tables, handsome mirror door almirahs, engravings, garden Benches table, rich garden pots, majolica flower stands, Milner's and Godrej's safes on stands "Hupmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car etc., etc.

P.S.—The Motor car will be put for sale at 5 p.m.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

J. S. MODY & CO
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 13, Watson's Annexe, 1st Floor, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable artistic household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, Chesterfield suites, tapestry, upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets, table ornaments, rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, clothes baskets, hatstands, etc.

The property of the late Mrs. Hilda Wilson

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT CAVEL STREET NEAR RAMCHANDERJEE TEMPLE, KALBADEVI (BOMBAY) AND AT BORIVLI (ON B.B. & C.I. RY.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from the Special Commissioners appointed in Suit No. 2630 of 1919 (Lakdhar Jawandas vs. Bai Jamnabai widow and Others) sell at the respective Premises by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. the property firstly described in the schedule hereunder written and on Sunday the 2nd November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. the property secondly described in the schedule hereunder written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 482 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon bearing Old Survey No. 214 and New Survey No. 224, Collector's Old No. 687, New No. 9932, Municipal C Ward Nos. 2644-47-48, Street No. 15-1 and 2 and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Anandrao Balwantrao and on the West by the property belonging to Ramdas Bapuiee on the North by the Cavel Street and on the South by the Morarjee Gocouldas Market.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land and of Bombay, situate at Magathan in Salsette District Thana, bearing Survey Nos. 4-1-2 Sub-Division No. 18 having by admeasurement an area of about acre and 6 Gunthas together with the bungalow and structures standing thereon and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the land belonging to Rambag, on or towards the West by th Road to Ghod Bander, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Doongersey Khimjee, on or towards the South by the land formerly forming part of Rambag and now belonging to Parshotamdas Kalidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Parsi Attorneys for the Special Commissioners at their office 79, Medows Street Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
FLARE-POT POURRI.
TOMORROW AT 6 p.m,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.
"VISHNU AVATAR"
Great Indian Drama.

EMPIRE THEATRE
DAILY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PRIMITIVE LOVER"
Starring CONSTANCE TALMADGE.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE in KING ARTHUR'S COURT"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
Commencing
SATURDAY 1ST NOVEMBER
E. J. Carroll presents
For the First Time in India
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER
HARRY LAUDER
THE MAN WHO HAS MADE MILLIONS LAUGH.
IN NEW SONGS AND OLD FAVOURITES
SUPPORTED BY
HIS OWN COMPANY OF
10—International Vaudeville Stars—10
Box Plans now open at Rose & Co.
Prices: Stalls Rs. 10; 8, 5-12, 3-6 and 2-4
Inclusive of Tax.

IMPERIAL
presents
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
RA' MANDLIK
Kohinoor's Historical Production.
Daily Four Shows:—
At 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday &

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES
NOTE THE DATES & TIMES.
For the benefit of those who missed the first two episodes of the great serial Film
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
These will be shown at
SPECIAL MATINEES at 4 p. m.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW and on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY.
October 27th, 28th and 29th
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episode 1 and 2
"THE LAST SHOT"
and
THE SEETHING PIT"
Episodes 3 and 4
"THE DANGER TRAIL"
and
"THE TERROR TRAIN"
MONDAY and TUESDAY October 27th and 28th at 6 p. m. ONLY.
"THE INDIAN LOVE LYRICS"
The wonderful film in 6 reels featuring the famous actress OWEN NARES. A magnificent picture of gorgeous scenery and splendid acting.
TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, October 29th
At 6 p. m. only.
THE GREAT COMEDIAN
HAROLD LLOYD
in
THE TERRIFIC LAUGHTER RAISER
"GRANDMA'S BOY"
A riot of fun and merriment. Five reels of side-splitting humour. Don't miss this chance of seeing the greatest screen Comedian.
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.
SPECIAL NOTE.
The above programme will only be shown on the days and at the times stated. At other performances the current programme as advertised will be given.
NOTE THE DATES & TIMES CAREFULLY
PRICES AS USUAL.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FOR ALL THOSE WHO MISSED THE FIRST TWO EPISODES OF THE GREAT SERIAL FILM
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN
TO-MORROW MORNING
AT 10 a. m.
WHEN THE FIRST TWO EPISODES
"THE LAST SHOT"
AND
"THE SEETHING PIT"
WILL BE SHOWN. ALSO A TWO-REEL COMEDY.
HALF PRICES TO ALL PARTS
FOR THIS PERFORMANCE.

Majestic Films
PRESENTS
SHAH JAHAN
SHAH JAHAN
SHAH JAHAN
A THROBBING HISTORICAL SPECTACULAR STORY of the great Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan, a story of Love, hatred, murders, wars, and surprises which come with astounding swiftness,—are all combined to make an attraction of extraordinary merit which will rank as the Greatest Indian Production ever filmed.
Written By—NAVAL GANDHI
Directed By—ARDESHIR IRANI
and NAVAL GANDHI.
Presented from to-day at
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Time:—Saturday Sunday and Holidays

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8, and 10.
SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS REFERENCE HOLIDAY MATINEES
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE.
EPISODES THREE AND FOUR
THE DANGER TRAIL
AND
THE TERROR TRAIN
More amazing adventures, more surprises and thrills. Ruth makes further attempts to defeat her merciless enemies. She faces death fearlessly again and again. Every second brings a breathless sensation.
PATHE GAZETTE.
EVE'S AND PICTORIAL
DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHOES
(MACK SENNETT COMEDY.)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m and 11 p. m.

WEST-END
CINEMA—TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
THE GREATEST PICTURE ENGLAND EVER MADE THE LOVES OF
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS
8 Reels—featuring the celebrated English actress
FAY COMPTON
as the Queen.
TWELVE months were occupied in making this record drama of a queen in love.
NO expense was spared in the production, celebrated scenes being taken in France and Scotland, on the very spots where Mary passed her stormy life.
IN the course of the film, FAY COMPTON, alone as the queen, wears 20 different dresses, and all the production is on the same lavish and magnificent scale.
"THE Loves of Mary Queen of Scots" is a great human story of love, jealousy and battle. It is NOT HISTORY, BUT DRAMA, more alive with passion than any yet screened.
WOMEN, particularly, will be thrilled by it—but men and children will enjoy it, too.
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

MADELEINE'S
DEWALEE—WEEK.
A Special Menu of Select
DAILY-CHANGE-PROGRAMME
SATURDAY 25th. "DOLLAR & WOMAN"—A Vitagraph Specia featuring the Charming ALICE JOYCE.
SUNDAY 26th. "DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"—A Paramount Artcraft Picture featuring GLORIA SWANSON.
MONDAY 27th. "THE MIRACLE MAN"—A Paramount Artcraft Picture, featuring BETTY COMPSON—TOM MEIGHAN, LON CHANEY and an ALL STAR Cast.
TUESDAY 28th. "THE FORBIDDEN WOMAN"—An Equity picture featuring the Celebrated Star CLARA KIMBAL YOUNG.
WEDNESDAY 29th. "LOVE ON THE WINGS"—A Spectacular Love Drama.
THURSDAY 30th. "WOMAN"—Starring JERALDIN FERAR.
FRIDAY 31st. "FUN FRIDAY"—An All COMIC programme of specially selected comedies.
SATURDAY—SUNDAY & MONDAY—
Special MORNING SHOWS for Children at 10 a. m. when the FOX Million-Dollar Picture
"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"
featuring the celebrated FOX KIDDIES, will be shown, when all children will be admitted for As. 4 ONLY.
TIMES—Saturday, Sunday, Monday & Tuesday } 4 shows, commencing 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10
Wednesday—2 shows only—8-15 & 10.
Thursday & Friday—3 shows, 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
POPULAR PRICES.
A First Class Orchestra with JAZZ plays appropriate music to the picture.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR or a SUB-EDITOR for a Bombay Vernacular Paper. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R245

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE for a School to serve as a Superintendent. Apply to the EXECUTORS of Bai Kabibai alias Hiravahu, widow of Hansraj Morarji at No. 1, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.
A R259

WANTED by a first class Life Insurance Office, few INFLUENTIAL CANVASSING AGENTS for the City of Bombay. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month, plus Commission on guaranteed business. Apply at once Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R253

WANTED—An ENGINEER to erect Gas Sanction Plant Engine and to work on for this season. Apply with certificate and salary to Box No. 550, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R243

WANTED—A GRADUATE as ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, salary Rs. 75—5—150. Apply in own handwriting to the HON. SECRETARY, 312, Hornby Road Bombay.
A R256

WANTED—An experienced HINDU MEDICAL MAN, a London M.D. or F.R.C.S., for the post of Palace Surgeon to an Indian Ruling Prince. Apply with testimonials, stating age, terms and previous experience, with photograph, to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A20996

SALARY Rs. 100—260 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by post. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. RAWALPINDI.
A S

WANTED—A smart and sturdy SHARE CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Court Work. Must be a Bombayite and be accustomed to outdoor work. Knowledge of Gujarathi indispensable. Apply by LETTER only enclosing testimonials and stating minimum salary required to:—DHARAMSI MAVJI & CO., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 20983

WANTED—Educated (either graduate or under) smart and accomplished LADY as TUTOR and COMPANION for two Princesses aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit or Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available stating age, qualification, salary required and terms if any to propose informing games and other arts known. Nature should be jovial with a liking for teaching children. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20925

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at Chowpatty. Apply to P. B. GORADIA, Hasmat Mahal Chowpatty.
C R248

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R52

TO LET—OFFICES and ROOMS for non-dwelling purposes in the Watson Hotel on 2nd, 3rd and top floors. Apply to P. B. GORADIA, Hasmat Mehel, Chowpatty.
C R249

TO LET—Fort Corner of Cowasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for Offices and Residences.
220

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Ricgard-on and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R173

TO LET—2nd floor of a recently built, commodious, chocolate coloured building. Between Sandhurst and Girgaum Back Roads, opposite two elephants, Imperial Cinema.
C R260

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, in Lakhani Mansion, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also rooms for residence. Modern Convenience.
C 221

WELL VENTILATED and ACCOMMODATED ROOMS in Gordhan Building, No. 2, near West-End Cinema, Charni Road Apply SETH GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C R258

TO BE LET at 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodious FIRST FLOOR of Alibless Bungalow, newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides, consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bedrooms, Cook and Bath rooms and a large front verandah. Rent Rs. 125 per month
C R238

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20991

AVAILABLE.—Second-hand CARS and LORRIES in tip top condition. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD. Lamington Rd., Off Jacob Circle.
JA 20895

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—CAPITALIST to open X'Ray Department in Kathiawar. Please write Dr. ADALJA, L.C.P.S., and Radiologist, Jetpur (Kathiawar).
R227

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Have you noted our results in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY Examinations of 1924.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 35 p.c.
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M S

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage 5 extra
Correspondence strictly in English.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

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TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Apply for further particulars and booklet to:—

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—300 6 per cent. guaranteed dividend preference a coal shares of Rs. 100 each are ready for sale at a discount of 15 per cent. Divident paid in last year. This year will be given in December. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R242

ALL-INDIA 500 RS. COMPETITION. For rules send 3 1/2 as. Stamps. Commission Agents, security ten rupees only. SEHAN B.A., Post Box 430, MADRAS.
T R256

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WATERLOO MANSIONS PREMISES, splendidly situated in Fort with frontages on Esplanade, Mayo and Wodehouse Roads and Jiji House in Ravelin Street behind Excelsior Theatre. Apply for particulars to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, the UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., Hasmat Mehel, Chowpatty, Bombay.
G R247

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AUCTION SALE—On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 210, Bellasis Road, opp. Byculla Club, in the bungalow of Mr. Daji Abaji Khere, of household furniture, "Hupmobile" Motor Car, 4 seater, etc., etc. now on view. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.
N

FOR SALE—Picture Postcards X'mas-Cards, rich playing cards, superior coat brushes, Sheffield Table Knives Pocket Knives Steel Scissors Electric Pocket Lamps at extraordinary cheap prices. Apply Post Box 564, Bombay.
N R207

TYPEWRITER—Corona latest Rs. 207, Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 65, 5, 105, 9 Rs. 145, Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 and Rs. 135, Remington No. 7 Gujarati or Marathi Rs. 145, Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt very cheap.

STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO.,
Century Building,
381, Hornby Road, above Bombay Perfumery Mart, Fort, Bombay.
N

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New, Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size, Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160	215
Maharati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model New	267

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "DARA" from Mauritius are hereby notified that the steamer is expected to arrive on about the 27th instant and will discharge her cargo in the Dock.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery order and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

3. The Company's Surveyor Mr. Robert Carruthers, Marine Surveyor, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

4. No survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Managing Agents.
The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.
16, Bank Street, Bombay.
17-10-24

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POLL on the RESOLUTION specified below moved at the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th October, 1924, will as declared by the Chairman at the meeting, be taken at the MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1924, between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S.T).

RESOLUTION.

"That Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Zaveri, who retires by rotation but being eligible, offers himself for re-election, under Article 97 of the Articles of Association be and is hereby re-elected as Director of the Company."

Dated this 24th October, 1924.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman.
Fifth Ordinary General Meeting.

NOTICE

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER of Poona College, Pay Rs. 80 per month with previous experience of Building work, for six months, on Byadgi Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School Building Work. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Undersigned before the 31-10-1924.

T. N. KHATAVKAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Byadgi.
18th October, 1924.
20977

FINANCIAL

WANTED.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY or individual Capitalists to start Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Gadgucha on Bombay Delhi Muttra line of B.B. & C.I. Railway. Fertile Cotton area, good labour supply: water level very much near the surface all time; no other Mill within one hundred miles radius. For further particulars and concessions negotiate with MINISTER, DEWAS 2, CENTRAL INDIA.
20867

NOTICE

LOST—One sixty-two days sight HUNDI, dated 12th November, 1920, of Rs. 2,500, drawn by N. M. N. Wadia on self, endorsed by Nandramdas Mathradas in the vicinity of Apollo and Hamam St., on 22nd instant. Anyone finding same may kindly inform SETH NANDRAMDAS MATHURADAS, Barbhaya Mohala, Post No. 3, Bombay.
23rd Oct.; 24.
201003

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will OCCUPY its new PREMISES in Apollo Street, from THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th October, 1924. 20982

MADRAS RACES 1924-25.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that First Entries for the Madras First Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, 11th November, 1924, Entries for the 1st Extra Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1924. Full particulars and Prospectus of the Meetings, may be had on application to the Secretary, Madras Race Club, Saidapet, P. O., Madras.

H. A. HILDEBRAND,
Major,
Secretary,
20931 Madras Race Club.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st March, 1924.
2—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his/their remuneration.
4—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th day of October, to FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Crescent Mills Company, Limited, that the Debentures for Rs. 12,00,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum are falling due on the 10th day of November, 1924. The amount of the said Debentures together with interest will be paid off at the Registered Office of the Company, "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE", No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after the 10th day of November 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the production of the Debentures duly discharged.

Interest ceases on the Debentures from the 10th November, 1924.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
21015

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the MEDICAL OFFICER IN-CHARGE of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona on Rs. 500 rising by annual increment of Rs. 50 to 900. Intending applicants should send in their applications addressed to the Collector and President Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona stating their age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials. Applications should reach the President not later than 24th November, 1924.

Poona October, 24th, 1924.

G. MONTEATH,
Collector and President,
I. D. Hospital, Poona.
21016

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

FROM the Town Hall via Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhoni, Parel Road, to such distance beyond the J. J. Hospital as to prevent congestion.

SOUTH BOUND TRAFFIC.

From beyond the J. J. Hospital via Parel Road, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road, as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street, down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Town Hall.

Carriages moving north will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street. In the event of a congestion in the Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazar), carriages going south will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the above-mentioned roads.

Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1924.
21009

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PLEASE NOTE that the undersigned have REMOVED their Offices from the premises occupied by them upto now to the 2nd floor of the neighbouring building in Military Square Lane, Fort bearing Nos. 27-29 belonging to Sir Sassoon J. David Bart.

Dated this 24th day of October 1924.

MANCHERSHAW & NARMADASHANKAR,
Solicitors High Court.
27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.
21011

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

KOLAYAT MELA, 1924.

DURING the period of the ensuing MELA at Kolayat from the 7th to the 11th November inclusive, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Kolayat and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz.

Rs. 5-11-0 for the second class.
Rs. 1-11-0 for the third class.

Intermediate class tickets will not be issued. Extra Pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Kolayat as required to meet the rush; the time table of trains between Bikaner and Kolayat will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Kalayat for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper classes may be secured by application to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 3rd November, but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

Reserved accommodation in the 3rd class will not be provided.

For the convenience of pilgrims a temporary Booking Office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for outward journey to Kolayat on the day of issue only and for the return journey from Kolayat on any day up to 12th November.

R. D. CONNELL,
Traffic Superintendent,
B. S. Railway.
Bikaner.
Dated 20th October, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP-WEEK END RETURN TICKETS FOR DIWALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Diwali Holidays the 1st and 2nd class tickets at a fare and half for the double journey will be issued between Bombay Colaba, Grant Road Dadar and Bandra and certain stations from Friday, the 24th October, 1924 to Wednesday the 29th October, 1924 and will be available for completion of the return journey upto noon on Monday the 3rd November 1924.

Particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned or the stations concerned.

F. J. H. Sievwright
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1924.
21013

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARIRAM SHIVJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Land and Estate belonging to Port Trustees in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and seventy-nine and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 3186, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Coorla Street, on or towards the South partly by other properties demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and recently assigned to the said Jethabhoy Maneck and partly by the property demised by the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay and demised to Ashbai, widow of Triemji Weljee, on or towards the East by Argyll Road and on or towards the West by the said property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and demised to the said Ashbai together with messuages, tenements, buildings and all other erections built and standing thereon, and which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4792, Street No. 108-116, and which are in occupation of tenants.

Dated this 24th October, 1924.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
21019

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYEN BHAOOSET PAVASKER alias NARAYAN BHAWOO PAWASKAR alias NARAYAN BHAU VAIDYA, a Goldsmith, late of Bombay Hindu ..... Deceased.

SHIVSHANKER NARAYEN PAVASKER, a Goldsmith, residing at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 14th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
21008

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KESHAVJI NATHU SAILOR alias KESHAVJI NATHOO SAILOR alias KESHAVJEE NATHOO SAILOR alias KESHAVJEE NUTHOO SAILOR alias KESOWJEE NATHOO SAILOR, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Landed Proprietor ..... Deceased.

KESHARBAI, widow of the above-named deceased, Keshavji Nathu Sailor, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, Dariasthan Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. DAPHTARY PEREIRA & DIVAN,

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TITLE DEEDS of the property, situate at Elphinstone Road Bombay near the Old Police Chowki, bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 3469 (1) and 3469 (1) (a) and Street Nos. 933 and 933aa and belonging to our client's deceased husband Ayub Haji Shariff have been LOST. The public are, therefore, hereby warned against in any way dealing with the said title deeds or the said property without reference to our client.

Bombay dated 24th October, 1924.

DAPTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for Mariambai, widow of Ayub Haji Shariff.

21017

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2796 of 1924.

BABUBHAI VIRCHAND ..... Plaintiffs,
Vs.
PREMJI NARANDAS AND ANR. Defendants

To,
Messrs. PREMJI NARANDAS.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit is ADJOURNED to the 11th November, 1924.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1924.

Yours truly,
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

21044

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3618 of 1924.

(1) KHUMA KHUSHAL and (2) JERUP TAJA, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Shroffs, residing at Chakla Street, outside the Fort. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) DAVID JUDAH ASKENAZIE of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, Proprietor of the Lebonan Litho and Type Works, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort, but whose present whereabouts are not known, (2) DANIEL JUDAH ASKENAZIE, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort and (3) LAKSHMIDAS VALLABHDAS, JERAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, formerly residing at Walkeshwar outside the Fort, but at present in Jail at Poona ..... Defendants.

THE PLAINTIFFS have obtained a Rule Nisi on the 10th day of October, 1924, by which Khuma Khushal the 1st Plaintiff abovenamed has been appointed Interim Receiver of the Printing Press known as "Lebonan Type & Litho Works" situate at Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Plaint herein together with all the articles furniture and machinery thereof and in the mean time the 1st and the 2nd defendants David Judah Askenazie and Daniel Judah Askenazie their servants and agents are restrained from dealing with or disposing off or removing the said Printing Press and the Articles and Machinery thereof until further Order of the Court.

You are required to show cause why the Interim Receiver should not be confirmed and the injunction should not continue.

This Notice is published in papers pursuant to the Chamber Order dated the 18th day of October 1924.

Please take Notice that the Honourable Court will be moved to make the above Rule absolute on Monday, the 3rd day of November, 1924, at 11-30 O'clock or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1924.

PARALKAR & RANCHHODDAS
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
76, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay.

21012

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1924 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Thursday, the 20th day of November, 1924 at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire here and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders, crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order-in-Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

21033

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HABIB MAHOMED HAJI ABOO, of Bombay, Hahi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client, IBRAHIM ISUF DUDHWALLA. All persons having any claims or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Isuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement 109 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/6979, Cadastral Survey No. 177 (Tardeo Division), together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4289-(2)-(3), Street No. 386 (A and B), all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Falkland Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the said Falkland Road, on the West by the property of Memon Abas, on the North by the property of Abba Essa and on the South by the property of Rambhai Chimnaji, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1924.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

21022

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4721 of 1923.

GORDHANDAS MORARJI and Another ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

VISHRAM GOCUL and another ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date 30th day of June, 1924, and Judges Orders dated 15th August, 1924, and 23rd September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Malad on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1924, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, situate at Kasba Malad in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, together with all buildings and structures standing thereon and bounded, on or towards the East by a Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Abdul Hamid Rahibhoy and on or towards the North by the property of Marwari Padliprasad Allopiprasad which piece of land bears no entry or survey numbers and which premises are comprised in the mortgage dated 6th October, 1921, and further charge dated 16th December, 1922, mentioned in the Plaint in Suit No. 4721 of 1923 filed in Bombay High Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1924.

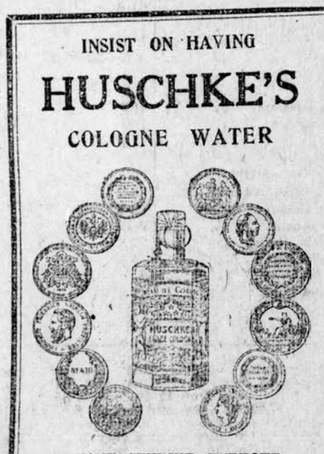
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

20863

INSIST ON HAVING

HUSCHKE'S

COLOGNE WATER



NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS.

Agents:—PATELL LTD., BOMBAY 3.

We can exempt your firm from Paying INCOME-TAX OR SUPER-TAX.

Consult

Parekh & Co.,

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants and Auditors. Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts

Offices:—

(1) M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony.
(2) Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Opp. Income-Tax Office.)

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary delays.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Rainfall has been local in South Bengal and Orissa and at a few stations in South-east Madras.

Tinnevelly reports one inch of rain.

Forecast:—Decrease in South Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

United Provinces:—Western Circle (Aligarh), October 16th: More heavy rain in some districts has caused further damaged to cotton and other kharif crops.

Sowing of rabi will be further delayed. Gram watch has already been sown in some places will have to be resown.

Bihar and Orissa:—Week ending October 29th:—Rain was fairly general over the province and fall was heavy in the parts of Bhagalpur and Angul, moderate in the parts of Champaran, Purnea, Santal, Parganas and Ranchi and generally light in the rest of the province except in Singhbhum where there was no rain.

Harvesting and steeping of jute still continues in Cuttack. Harvesting of Bhadai crops is approaching completion.

Standing crops are doing generally well. Some damage to paddy has been done by insects in parts of Balasore and Sambalpur. Preparation of lands for rabi is going on and sowing has commenced in some places.

The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in six and is stationary in the remainder.

The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 6.88 seers a rupee against 6.83 seers of the last week and that maize is 10.65 seers a rupee against 10.33 seers.

The supply of fodder and water is reported to be generally sufficient.

The cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts.

The condition of standing crops in feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be fair.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, October 23

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.902 Inches
Temperature of Air	80.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.0 "
Dew Point	69.0 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	68% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87 8 "
Minimum	73 3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, E, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	147 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Oct	h. m.	ft in	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	24	5 33	25 0	24	13 6	20 0
		17 51	23 11		...	10 6
Sat.	25	7 1	25 8	25	0 20	18 11
		19 27	25 1		14 1	18 10
Sun.	26	8 2	26 6	26	1 39	19 8
		20 35	26 5		14 44	18 1
M	27	8 50	27 3	27	2 40	16 6
		21 19	27 9		15 24	17 6
Tu.	28	10 50	28 5	29	4 50	17 0
		23 37	29 8		17 5	14 6
W.	29	11 29	28 8	29	5 33	16 10
		...	...		17 46	14 0
Th.	30	0 13	30 2	30	6 18	17 0
		12 11	28 6		18 24	13 9

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 25 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m
Oct. 27 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h-37m. Sunset 6h-9m.
Oct. 28 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 37m, Sunset 6h 9m,
Oct. 29 (Wed) Sunset 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 8m.
Oct. 30 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Oct. 31 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 7m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th Oct. 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south of the province. Maximum temperature was lower and the minumum higher than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Moisture in the air is in defect at Cawnpore and locally in excess elsewhere. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Mount Abu and Ajmer and generally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Kotah and Mount Abu; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kthiawar and Central India West, in Kathiawar. Day temperature was as usual; night temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clearly or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect in the Central parts of the division. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar the minimum was almost normal The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87.8 deg. (1 deg. below normal) and the minimum 75 deg. (2deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon and generally in defect elsewhere Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and at Aurangabad; the minimum was below normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks:—Skies are mostly clear except in the south of the Peninsula and no rainfall of any importance has occurred anywhere.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain are probable in the south of the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd October 1924 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has been local in Chota Nagpur and south Madras with a few falls in Burma, Bengal and Orissa.

The chief amounts were:—Rangoon one inch; Diamond Island, Hazaribagh one and a half; Cochin, Tinnevelly three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF OCT, 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.08	+4.07
Rawalpindi		23.86	22.95	+0.91
Lahore		14.38	15.09	—0.71
Hissar		10.27	11.65	—1.38
Ambala		22.71	14.01	+8.70
Delhi		30.02	22.97	+7.05
United Provinces—				
Agra		28.03	24.37	+3.66
Mainpuri		33.09	23.94	+9.15
Jhansi		39.04	33.80	+5.24
Cawnpore		44.83	33.18	+11.64
Allahabad		38.03	36.04	+1.99
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.30	—0.80
Karachi		2.26	5.90	—3.65
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		32.43	18.61	+1382
Jaipur		46.02	21.91	+2411
Kotah		48.66	26.19	+2247
Mount Abu		66.83	58.24	+7.49
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		7.20	13.69	—6.49
Dwarka		3.81	12.74	—8.93
Veraval		15.42	17.84	—2.42
Rajkot		23.81	25.23	—1.42
Bhavnagar Para		16.76	20.08	—3.32
Gujarat—				
Surat		43.81	39.80	+4.01
Ahmedabad		24.27	27.81	—3.54
Deesa		29.90	23.63	+6.27
Central India West—				
Neemuch		35.11	27.53	+7.58
Indore		37.00	31.05	+5.95
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore		56.33	50.97	+5.96
Saugor		38.91	41.92	—3.01
Hoshangabad		39.76	45.89	—6.13
Khandwa		38.32	27.57	+1075
Akola		34.09	28.41	+5.68
Amraoti		27.88	29.77	—1.95
Nagpur		36.21	44.36	—8.19
Chanda		39.59	47.35	—7.77
Raipur		34.23	46.20	—1197
Konkan—				
Bombay		51.8	63.73	—1092
Ratnagiri		19.12	96.90	+2.22
Mormugao		87.87	88.38	—1.09
Karwar		110.21	113.39	+1.88
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		22.36	20.00	+2.36
Ahmednagar		20.20	19.16	+1.04
Poona		23.49	23.53	—0.05
Sholapur		24.44	24.70	—0.26
Bijapur		12.98	16.81	—3.83
Belgaum		45.78	42.75	+3.03
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		21.30	24.44	—3.14
Nizamabad (Indur.)		30.94	36.52	—5.58
Hyderabad		27.38	27.00	+0.38
Malabar—				
Mangalore		134.34	112.83	+2146
Calicut		137.23	96.02	+4121
Cochin		132.79	83.42	+4957
Ceylon				
Colombo		47.28	30.75	+1652
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam		28.72	29.95	—1.23
Bellary		16.16	14.30	+2.66
Cuddapah		18.41	22.8	—4.49
Madras		24.28	23.34	+0.94
Bangalore		26.26	24.41	—2.15
Coimbatore		24.66	10.63	+1403
Trichinopoly	0.09	13.66	17.22	—3.56
Negapatam	0.07	9.67	16.76	—7.09

"WORKERS' WEEKLY."

COMMUNIST RIDICULE OF MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

The Communist Party issued in mail week a statement concerning the prosecution of the editor of the "Workers' Weekly".

The statement avers that the prosecution was recognised by the whole Labour movement as a serious mistake, and declares that Sir Patrick Hastings in his answers to questions in the House did not speak for the Labour Movement.

That the Communist Party made representations to get the case withdrawn is denied, and it is again stated that the Party was preparing to go ahead with the case and to take steps with a view to citing the Premier and others as witnesses.

No intimation to that effect was ever sent by the Communist Party to the Premier and no suggestion that any such intimation had been sent was made by the Party.

Sir Patrick Hastings' defence is described as consisting of "weak excuses," his attitude towards Mr. Campbell's military record is contrasted with the pacifism of the Premier during the war. "It seems strange," says the document "that they are now contemplating giving more favourable conditions" to workers who served in the forces than to those who did not.

With regard to Sir Patrick's statement that he was afraid he would not get a conviction," the document comments: "This can only mean that had he been sure of getting a conviction he would have gone through with the case and sent Campbell to prison."

A call is made for the abolition of all anti-Labour laws, and for "no weakening" against the Liberal and Tory attacks.

A Rangoon message of October 23rd says that the funeral of Sir Maung Kin will take place to-day.—A. P.

A Mandalay message says in connection with the recent rioting 15 men including three Pongyis have been committed to sessions by the Special Magistrate. Charges against them include rioting, murder and other cognate offences.—A. P.

The Governor of the Punjab motored to-day from Jullundur to Hushiarpur and in the morning unveiled the memorial to Mr. Horton and the officers and the men of the police force who were killed by the explosion of a bomb while arresting a member of the Babbar Akali gang in October last.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24.

S S Narkunda, Evans, London.
S S Ulmona, Robertson, Durban.
S S P I M Pelmirus, Hudson, Dabhol
S S Nordkyn, Vantdel, Bremen.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.

S S Ozarda, Hannapant, Karachi.
S S Jalapalaka, Roberts, Rangoon.
S S Caledonia, Jenkins, London.

LOADING.

Oct. 24.

Steamer Morvada for Antwerp
Steamer Varella for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer Umona for Antwerp.
Steamer Gamaria for Calcutta.
Steamer Fulin for Trieste.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Narkunda, 9705 tons, Captain H C Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 9th instant a general cargo and 700 passengers.

S S Nordkyn:—The L Edward Coy's steamer Nordkyn, 2963 tons, Catain, G Vantdal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen via Suez, with a general cargo and 102 pilgrims.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ozarda, 3038 tons, Captain J Hannapant, will sail to-day from harbour for Karach with a general cargo.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka, 2630 tons, Captain J Roberts, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Caledonia:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3353 tons, Captain E Jenkins, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station (at 2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, October 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Karapara, 3722, Durban, 29/10, M M and Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 3456, 25/10 M M & Co.
5 Cl Harvard 4410, Karachi, 26/10, K N and Co.
6 Mandala, 5190, Karachi, 25/10, M M and Co.
7 Naguna 4690, N F 26/10, M M and Co.
8 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 5/11, Volkart Bros.
11 Cracovia 4672 Trieste, 1/11 L Triestino.
13 Dictator 3149 Dunkirk, 30/10 T M and Co.
15 Padua, 3678, N F, 7/11 M M and Co
17 Marie Maersk, 2037, N F, N F, Grahams Trading Co.
B P S Narkunda, 9639, London, 8/11, P and O.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ranee 3634, N F, 26/10 T M and Co.
5 Baroda, 1899, P G, 29/10, M M and Co.
6 Jalapalaka 2630 Rgoon 24/10 Scindia S N Co.
7 Cl. Macbride, 2009, Malabar, 30/10 J F and Co.
8 Garada, 3218, Calcutta, 26/10, M M and Co.
9 Takushimn Maru, 4257, Kobe, 2/11 N Y K
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3215, Rangoon, 25/10, M M and Co.
12 Jaladata, 2393, Karachi, 26/10, S S N and Co.
14 Chakla, 1727, Karachi, 25/10, M M and Co.
15 Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F S Hassum and Co.
16 Kiliudini, 129, Malabar, 24/10, M Katanshi and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hymettus, 2988, Anetralea, 26/10, M M and Co.
B Ozarda, 3038, Karachi, 24/10, M M and Co.
C & R Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O O Kaisha.
D/E Gamaria, 3232, N F, N F, M M and Co.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

1 Tiepolo (not fixed).

FROM HULL.

City of Madras due about 28th October, Agent J F and Co.

Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

Trifels due about 6th November, Agent L Edward.

Werdenfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.

Hemland due about 18th November, Agent Graham T Co

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Hovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Boston due about 30th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algic due about 10th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

Morioka Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hoba Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ferin due about 27th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 24.

S S Narkunda for London:—8000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros, 100 cwt sandalwood billets S Nowroji and Co, 100 cwt sandalwood roots S Nowroji and Co, 12 cwt sandalwood chips S Nowroji and Co, 17400 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 5 bales goat skins tanned Haji R Rahemanbhai and Co 1 bale sheep skins tanned Haji R Rahemanbhai and Co, 2000 cwt white peas E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 4000 cwt Wheat fine pollards The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—220 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Caledonia for London:—11 bales goat skins tanned T P Veloo Mistry.

S S Padua for Hull:—4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S York Castle for Dunkirk:—1250 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Morvada for London:—117 cases bristles W H Brady and Co Ltd. 250 bales cotton and woollen and jute cuttings M Somji, 10 cwt buffalo pickers M Somji, 15 bundles old rubber (50 cwt) M Somji, 3200 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 589 cwt millet Amin and Sons, 100 cwt cashew nuts C Jivanlal and Co, 200 cwt turmeric L Virjee and Co, 2 pots rosa oil E Virjee and Co.

S S Morvada for London:—1344 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros, 900 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros, 3300 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 315 cwt gum Arabic P Kooverjee and Co, 193 cwt mustard seed E Virjee and Co.

S S Morvada for Dunkirk:—2050 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 400 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros, 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 2002 cwt linseed Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 774 cwt poppy seed Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 2000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co.

S S Mandala for Hull:—1000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—1500 cwt groundnut oil cake I. Ebramji, 44 cwt Gum Arabic M Malsey and Co, 36 cwt cashew nuts V Bhasker, 23 cwt gum Kopal Jasani Shah and Co, 42 cwt gum karaya J moolchand and Co.

S S Ganga for Genoa:—1 cask wet casings D H Kazi and Co.

S S Dictator for Dunkirk:—400 bales kopock cotton J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

S S Arcturus for Genoa:—3600 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 6000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros.

S S Arcturus for New York—3 casks sheep casings S M H Kadarbakhsh, 2 casks sheep intestines S M H Kadarbakhsh, 97 cases Afghan guts Mackinnon M and Co, 400 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros, 29 cwt cummin seed P L Bakliwal and Sons.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—187 casks wet salted goat skins Briskey Co.

S S Ulmona for Barcelona:—4000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 110 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co, 50 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 4000 cwt rapeseed Kalu Bros, 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Ulmona for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt poppy E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 6000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 612
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 672
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 662

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115
Bank's buying 60 D/sa D P Rs. 110

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 297

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49—3/4
London—Paris Frcs. 86.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.60
London—Rome Liras 103.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet and dull market.
Exchanged opened quiet with sellers at 1/6 and closed easy with sellers at 1/5 31/32 and buyers at 1/6.

London, Oct. 23.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 1/16
Bar Gold quiet £4.12.0
Bar Silver Spot quiet 35 1/4

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Oct. 24.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/8
Frs. Demand	612
American Dollars	297
Hongkong Dollars	163
Shanghai	234
Japan	114 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 23.

Rentes 3 per cent 51 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet China bought ad sold India sold.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 23.

Stockholm 16.90
Christiania 31.49
Amsterdam 11.44
Switzerland 23.40
Belgium 93.60 yesterday's

New York, Oct. 23.

Demand Bills 44,937 (yesterday's 45,050)
Exchange on London in Paris 8,605
Exchange on London in Germany 18,925,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 16,360

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 23 1/8

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Oct. 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 11/16 —1/16
Conversion Loan £78 1/2 —1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 1937 —1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 —1/4
Consols 2 1/2 57 3/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 1/4 —1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 unchanged

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 14/13/6
" forward, Rs. 14/12 0
Bar gold ready, Rs. 23/2 9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 23/3/—
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/3/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 78/12
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 78/15
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/4

London, Oct. 23.

Bar gold ready s. 92—0
Silver ready, d. 35—4
Silver forward, d. 35—2
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—steady: India sold, China bought, speculators selling.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

London Discounts:—
3 Months 3—7/8 per cent.
6 Months 4—5/16 per cent.
Money:—
Call 2 per cent nominal.
1 Month 2 per cent nominal.
3 Months 3½ per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—
Quiet.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 24

Ready:—93.3.0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Kartak 23-1-6 23-3 0 23-3 0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 24.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today to 10 to 20 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 3 points down. The market opened steady but eased at the close on hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 23rd instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Erratic market pending Bureau."

Owing to a small setback in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 459 i.e. Re. 1½ lower than yesterday's closing rate fod F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs were moderate buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 460. On general selling the market touched Rs. 459. At about this level Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs bought raising the market to Rs. 463½. But the market again gave way to Rs. 462½ on Bazar operators selling and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 463. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 462½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 462 on selling by Jobbers and closed steady at Rs 463 at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Offices.

Fine Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 437 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 440 on Shroffs buying the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 439 1/2. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 429 and declining to Rs. 428 advanced to Rs. 432 on general buying F. G. Bengal Decr./January was nominally quoted Rs. 392.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was limited. About 1,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P M

Bombay, October 24th

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	463
„ Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	391
Fine Oomra ..	Dec/Jan. ..	440
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	432

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 24th

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	463
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January ..	392
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	440
„ „ ..	March ..	432

Magsar	23-2-6 23-4-0	23-4 0

Teji Mandi
Kartak 0—5—0
Magsar 0—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 24.

Ready:—78-13-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	78-6-0	78-15 0		78-15-0
Magsar	78-11-0	79-4-0		79-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 1—0—0
Magsar 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929—47 Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4
5 per cent Loan due 1945—55 97/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929—49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS:

Imperial 1412 S, India 74/8, Central Bank 23/8 and Eastern Bank 76xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 435, Apollo 18, Bombay Cotton 550, Bombay Dyeing 800, Bradbury 540, Century 380, Cent. India 307/8, Colaba Land 62/8; Coorla 130, Crescent 241/4, Edw. Sassoon 180, E. D. Sassoon 1/13, Fazulbhoy 345, Globe 67/8, Gokak 105, Ind.—Bleaching 213/12, Ind.—Malwa 407/8, Kohinoor 1325, Madhowji 328/4, Meyer Sassoon 130, New Great 386/4, New City 320, Pabani 360; Pearls 557/8; Phoenix 520, Simplex 252/8; Swan 1021/4, Swadeshi 593/12, Tata Mill 120 and Vishnu Cotton 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 170, B. Burma 302/8, B. Burma N.I. 60, Bx—Burma Pet. 5/10, Bx. Steam 93/12; Bombay Tram 88/2-xd, Bunds Cement 2/12; Katni Ord. 60-xd., Katni Defd. 170; New India 12/4, Shivrajpur 42/12, Tata Iron Ord 8, Tata Iron Defd. 37; Tata Hydro 670 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

London, Oct 23.

Hongkong Bank £136
Chartered Bank £20 1/8
National Bank £44 1/8
P. and O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

London, Oct. 23.

Total Bullion £128,500,000 unchanged
Public Deposits £14,800,000 Inc. 2,700,000
Other Deposits £112,500,000 Dec. 3,400,000
Govt. Securities £42 500,000 Inc. 300,000
Other Securities £77,100,000 Dec. 1,500,000
Notes and Gold £25,300,000 Inc. 500,000
The Bank Reserve is 19.9 per cent of the Liabilities.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

New York market 23rd October 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
23.90	Oct.	23.75—15	23.05—05	23.70	—20
22.98	Dec.			22.82	—16
23.10	Jan.		23.05—05	22.92	—18
23.37	Mar.			23..2	—15
23.62	May.			23 40	—22

On 22nd October, New York Spot 24.20 plus 20; New Orleans 22.80 plus 10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Featureless market. October highest 23.86 (10.46 a.m.), lowest 23.70 (2.55 p.m.) range .16 points.

Liverpool market 23rd October 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.28	Oct.			13.19	—09
13.19	Jan.	13.18—01	13.20+01	13.12	—07
13.23	Mar.	13.23		13.18	—05
13.24	May.		13.27+03	13.19	—05
13.11	July.			13.06	—05
Egyptian					
21.10	Nov.			21.20	+20
19.85	Jan			19.83	—02

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Weather cold. Light rains San Antonio district. Frost expected Northern portion of the entire belt. New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 250,000.

(2) Market quiet; declined on disappointing New York market. Heavy frost in North Carolina.

American cross rate 4.50 1/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day' Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 750 Bales.
Mid American Spot Universal Standard 1362 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F Sakellaridis 24,70
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	23.85
January	23.03
March	23.32

New York Noon Call

October	23.80
January	22.98
March	23.29

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	22.76
January	22.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.31 plus 3
November	13 18 unchanged
December	13.14 —.2
January	13.21 plus 2
March	13.25 „ 2
May	13.26 „ 2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool	
October	13.19 —.9
November	13.10 —.8
December	13.08 —.8
January	13.12 —.7
February	13.12 —.7
March	13.18 —.5
April	13.18 —.5
May	13.19 —.5
June	13.12 —.5
July	13.06 —.5
August	12.86 —.7
September	12.61 —.7
October	12.41 —.7

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

November	20.90
January	19.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Spot Cotton at New York	23.95	—.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.75	—.15
Tone of Spot Cotton.—		
Futures at New Orleans	22.75	—.17
Futures at New Orleans	23.03	—.15
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	20 1/2	
Demand Bills		
Silver Commercial Bars	Foreign mined 70 1/2	

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

October	22.90 plus.20
November	21.20 plus .20
December	20 43 —.2
January	19.83 —.2
February	19.43 —.22
March	19.23 —.22
April	19 05 —.15
May	18.95 —.5
June	13.75 —.5
July	18.55—.5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.65
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.05
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.20
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.70
M. G. Broach, "Good"	11.95
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.35
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.75
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.55
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.55
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23.

COTTON.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York	
October	23.79 —.20
January	22.92 —.18
March	23.22 —.15
May	23.40 —.22

WHEAT

London, Oct. 23.

Barletta Russo —63½ lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb sellers 62/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 63/3

Tone.—Quiet and easier. Lower in Liverpool owing to rains in Argentine.

Australian for Jan./Feb sellers 62/6

Choice White Karachi Cargo for Dec/Jan quoted 62/6

Soft Red Karachi Cargo Oct/Nov value 61/6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 24
(6.30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 6 0	12 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	81 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	79 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 8 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	14 10 0
Groundnuts	77 0 0	0 0 0
Mowraseed	10 6 0	10 6 0
Barley	48 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed	82 0 0	17 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	42 0 0	6 3 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 2 6
Linseed May	13 15 6
Groundnuts D/J	72 0 0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	69 7 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 8 0
Cotton Seed Dec/Jan.	6 0 6
Cotton Seed F. M.	5 14 6

METALS

London, Oct. 23.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 15/16
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4 nominal
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/4
Tin Block £255 1/4

BRASS.

Bombay, October 24

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass English	3/4	59 0 0
Do	1	60 8 0
Do	1 1/4	60 8 0
Do	1 1/2	60 8 0
Do	1 3/4	60 8 0
Do	2	60 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a p
Copper, English	3/4	64 4 0
Copper	1	64 4 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 4 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66 8 0
Copper	1 3-4	66 8 0
Copper	2	66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		58 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58 8 0
Eng. Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 4 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66 8 0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct. 23.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Nov./Dec nominal 22/4½
Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta Jan./March nominal 22/6
Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 19/10½
Fine White Java C and F. Bombay Jan./March nominal 22/8
Fine White Java C and F Karachi Jan./March nominal 22/8

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 24, 5 p.m.

Ready prices are easier by about two annas per cwt. than yesterday. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4700 bags, showing a moderate demand for Spot Sugar.

Our Forward Market has also exhibited a rather easier tendency, evidencing a drop of 2 to 3d. in Java Forward Positions, of about 2d. in Beet Sugar and about a pence or two in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Price-levels prevailing last evening.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 19/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Shipment Sept. Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 22 per cwt. F.B.H.

CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 19 per cwt.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

The demand for ready Sugars continued very good and with steadier advices from Java and Mauritius prices both for ready and forward positions have been advanced by 6 to 8 annas per cwt. all round. A large business has been done in Mauritius Crystals November-January shipment at 20s 5d to 20s 11d C I F. Since this week Mauritius Syndicate has advanced the rate and a fair quantity have been sold at 20s 10½d C I F but buyers are holding back at present. Java reported a strong market with speculative demand and no business done for India. Karachi and Calcutta ruled steadier during the week with fair business doing. London and America were steady with small fluctuations and little business doing. Beet Crop in Europe is now estimated at 67,00,000 tons and this figure shows no sign of advance in prices at present. Expected arrivals in Bombay are very heavy.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 20 eq. 22s F B Harbour stocks 46,000 bags.

T M O October/December eq 22s F B Harbour.

T M O January/March eq 22s 2d F B Harbour.

Mauritius Rs. 19/2/0 F B Harbour stocks 1,00,000 bags.

Mauritius October/December 20s 1½d F B Harbour.

S S Nagina arrived from Java with 39,600 bags.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Since our last the Local Market has continued to be active throughout the week, presenting a steadier tone and good enquiries both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions.

Ready prices at the commencement of the week under-went a rise of 5 annas per cwt. and during the two succeeding days witnessed a drop of 5 annas, thus maintaining the last week-end price-levels. During the latter half of the week there has been a tendency towards improvement, there being in all a steady increase of 5 to 6 annas. Spot Prices have on the whole improved by 6 to 8 annas on the last week-end price-levels. So also Transhipment rates. Purchase enquiries have been maintained on a good scale during the week under review. Daily clearance including local requirements is computed to 7300 bags per days as against 10,500 bags a day during the last preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates during this week were Rs. 20 and Rs. 19/10 for Java Ready Sugar; Rs. 15 and Rs. 14/6 for Transhipment and Rs. 19/2 and Rs. 18/12 for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Our Forward Market has evidenced more or less a steadier aspect this week, recording an increase of about 6d. in Java Forward Positions and Continental and B. R. B. Beet Sugar in last week-end Price-levels. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward deliveries have witnessed a rise of about 4 to 6d. per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during this week were Sh. 22 and Sh. 21/5 for Sept.; Sh. 22 and Sh. 21/7 for Oct-Dec.; Sh. 21/4 and Sh. 20/10 and Sh. 20/6 for September and Java Sugar and Sh. 21/ and Sh. 20/4 for Nov.-Dec. Ship. for Continental Beet Sugar and Sh. 21/7 and Sh. 21 for B. R. B. Beet Sugar and Sh. 20/10 and Sh. 2066 for September and Sh. 21 and Sh. 20/6 for Oct-Nov-Dec. Shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 27,000 bags per S.S. "Nagina" are estimated at 80,000 bags of Mauritius and 20,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Shipment Sept. Sh. 22/ per cwt. F.B.H
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 22/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 22/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 19 per cwt.
Shipment Sept. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

RAPESEEDS

London, Oct. 23.

Ferozepore Real Bold for Oct/Nov. sellers £24½
Toria for Oct/Nov sellers £24 7/8
Brown Cawnpore sellers for Oct/Nov. shipment £23½

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 23.

Karachi Barley 45/ Oct/Nov. Sellers.

"Have You Seen the New Buick?"

IT'S A CHOTA SIX!

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR DEVALI
WITH
T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 2

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	440	..	435
Bombay Cotton	550	..	550
Bombay Dyeing	802-8 6-4-8C0	795-790	92-8-80
Century	385-80	375	378-12
Nagpur ex-divi.	511 4-15 5	501-4	496-4-506-4
Colaba	162-8 67-8 63-12	62-8-161-4	60-162-8
Crescent	241-4-40	45-242 8	35-237-8
Indore	411-4-1-2-8-6-4	7-8- 02 8	5-408-12
Kohinoor	1325	..	1325
New Great	390-86 4	85-383-12	85-386 4
Pearl ex divi.	560-55	550	52-8-558-1
Phœnix	520	..	520
Bharucha	100	..	100
Simplex	252-8-50	245	50 252 8
Swan ex-divi.	1021-4	..	1021 4
Swadesh ex-divi.	595	595	90-595
Pabni	360	..	360
Fazal	855 45	50 8-40	35 845
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	190	..	190
Globe	67-8	..	67 8
Mysore	116-4	..	115
Madhavji	326-4-30-26 4	..	325
Finlay	770	27-8-325	770
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	180	..	180
Meyer Sassoon	130	..	130
Alcock	170	170	170
Bombay Burma Old	302 8	88 12	302 8
Bombay Elec. Tram ex divi.	88-2		88-2
Bombay Steamer Ordy	63-12	..	63-12
Bundi Cement	9-12	..	9 12
Central E. Mining	27 4	..	27-4
Indian Cement	41 4	..	41-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	8	..	8
Tata Steel Deld.	32-8 35	32-8	36-4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Sphinx Hockey League: The Cooperage; 4-10 p.m. Y. M. C. A., Byculla vs. Government Telegraphs, 5-15 p.m. G. I. P., Parel vs Royal Artillery.
Dhun Teras: Hindu Holiday.
The S.S. "Caledonia" with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Peking being totally interrupted telegrams will be accepted entirely at the senders' risk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from Bombay of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant.
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" carrying Bombay Mails of 18th instant ex S. S. "Dongola" left Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant.
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" arrived London on Thursday, the 23rd inst. The Clan line S.S. "Machrayne" left Suez in the evening of the 22nd inst.

"G" WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Congress Committee's Office.

'F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Maulana Shaukat Ali has kindly consented to be present at the Illumination and Music Party, that will take place at the above Committee's Office, (as has already been announced), in honour of the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's 21 days' self-imposed fast.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a special sale of Khaddar on account of Divali, to-day (Saturday), the 25th instant from 2 p.m. (S.T.) to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at specially reduced rates. The famous Kokti cloth will be available. Messrs. N. H. Belgaumwalla, B. F. Bharucha and Damodas C. Eruzza will be among the salesmen.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Yatishwanananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, will conduct the Gita Class (in English) at 6 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Class is open to the public.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PARDESHI'S ALLEGED ADVENTURE

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING ROBBERY

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector De Souza charged Gangaram Ajodhyaprasad, a purdeshi, with attempting to commit robbery and also with attempting to commit murder on the 10th of September last at Queen's Road. According to the evidence the accused went about 2-30 a.m. on the 10th of September last, armed with a revolver to the house of one Gulam Nabikhan, a care-taker of the Borah Cemetary at Queen's Road and knocked at his door. When Gulam Nabikhan questioned as to who was knocking the door, the accused replied: "I am your father, give me some money." The complainant Gulam Nabikhan came out with some malis and chased the accused but he fired two shots from a revolver. When two police constables came to the spot the accused, it was alleged, hid himself in the adjoining cemetary and fired three shots at them. The accused was however seized by the police and in a search a seven-chambered revolver with five cartridges discharged and two loaded were found in his possession.
Replying to the Court the accused said he would make his defence in the High Court sessions.
The accused was committed to the High Court sessions.

"ACCIDENTIAL DEATH."

The Coroner concluded inquest on Friday touching the death of the Hindu woman (20) (unknown) who was run over by a motor car, driven by Abdul Rahim Sheik at Colaba at 9 p.m. on the 21st instant. The woman was sleeping near a gutter when the motor car driven by Abdul Rahim came from the railway station and run over the woman. She died within ten minutes. Medical evidence showed that the cause of death was rupture of the spleen which was enlarged (14 oz.).
The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHILD THROTTLED TO DEATH.

The Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of a newly-born Hindu male child who was found in a bundle by P. C. No. 14825 on the 1st October, under circumstances already reported in these columns.
It appears a police constable was walking along Kalbehowky Road when he found a man named Hira Ghatro with a bundle under his arm. The constable stopped Hira and asked him to open the bundle to which he replied it contained meat. On opening the bundle, the constable found the dead body of an infant wrapped in a white cloth bag. On his giving certain information, one Sakoobai, a widow, was arrested and sent to Bai Motlibai Hospital. Medical evidence showed that the death of the childr was due to strangulation.
The jury returned a verdict of death by throttling in which the suspects Hira and Sakoobai were implicated.

FIND OF NEWLY-BORN DEAD INFANT.

On Thursday morning a sweeper was cleaning a fatrine on the third floor of a chawl at DeLisle Road when he found the dead body of a newly-born female child in the lower part of the pot. He informed the police who had the body removed to the morgue for inquest. The police are making enquiries in regard to the mother of the child.

CHILD DIES IN HOSPITAL AFTER ADMISSION.

On Wednesday a Hindu with a ten-year old girl went to Bai Motlibai Hospital and demanded medicine for fever for a week old male child whom they had carried with them. The man said he was not father of the child and that its mother was dead. The child was wrapped up in a cloth and his skin round the chin had been peeled off. The Junior Registrar of the Hospital took the child as an indoor patient but after the man and the girl had left the child died. The body was removed to the morgue for inquest.

A MUSLIM'S TRAGIC END.

On Thursday evening, information was received at the Maharbawdy Police Station that a Mahomedan aged about 30 was lying dead near the Ahmedia Masjid near Pydhoni. Inspector Dere with Sergeant Priestly went to the spot and found that the man was dead and his mouth was burnt by some acid poisoning. It appears the man was sitting near the steps of the mosque. 15 minutes before and had asked for a bottle of lemonade, but before this could be given, he was found dead. The body was removed to the morgue for inquest. The deceased has not been identified yet.

INDIAN SHIPING

FIGHT AGAINST POWERFUL FOREIGN INTERESTS.

MR. NAROTTAM'S SPEECH

An extraordinary meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., was held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, on Friday at 4 p.m. Mr. Narotam Morarji presiding, when the following resolution was unanimously confirmed:—
"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4 50 00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5 98,905 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50 00 000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs 15 each made up of the present 6,00,000 shares and 4 00 000 further shares of Rs. 15 each hereby authorised to be issued) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6 00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share; secondly by returning Rs. 23-8-0 per share to the holder of each of the 16 666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as Fully-Paid up to the intent that the holder of each fully-paid share of Rs. 75 shall have in lieu thereof one fully paid share of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 23-8-0 in cash, thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5 82 239 shares on which Rs 30 per share have been called up; fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 36-8-0 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid-up of the Company, which have been issued and are now outstanding. Provided however that the said 4 00 000 shares when issued as aforesaid shall first be offered to the members of the Company on the date of issue of the said shares in proportion to their individual holding."
The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., was then held at the Maraice Goculdas Hall, at 4-30 p.m. Mr Narotam Morarji presiding.
In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1924 (which were published in these columns) the Chairman said:—
"While moving the adoption of the Report, which with your permission I shall take as read you will naturally expect me to offer a few observations on the working of the Company. In the Accounts for the year, the Agents' commission has been calculated on the sum of Rs 12 76 818-11-10 a part of which represents profit in Exchange made in the year 1922. As the Agents had agreed at the Shareholders' meeting held on the 31st October 1922 that they would not charge any commission on the profits for that year, the Auditors have raised the question whether any commission should be calculated on the profits in Exchange brought into this year's accounts. Unfortunately this question was raised after the Accounts had been prepared and signed and neither the Directors nor the Agents had a proper opportunity of considering it. Since then, the Company has consulted its Solicitors and an independent firm of Auditors and an eminent Counsel, who are all of opinion that the Agents are entitled to charge their commission. The Agents nevertheless have agreed to waive their right to such commission amounting to Rs. 63,806-9-5.

RESULT OF ANNUAL WORKING.

The result of the working of the year under review, as you will have seen from the printed copies of the Report sent to you, shows a net profit of Rs. 11,40,202-6-11. The amount of exchange profit now transferred has made a substantial contribution to this result while the actual working of the steamers on the Coast has brought in nearly 5 lakhs of rupees. This is the first year of our working after the freight war on the Coast was over. The general depression in trade however, continued. The demand in India of Burma rice remained comparatively very poor throughout the year with the result that steamers were considerably delayed at the ports in Burma. Moreover, five steamers were berthed by outsiders in Rangoon at a losing level of freight which necessitated our giving equally cheap tonnage to our regular shippers. These adverse factors affected the margin of profits of those who regularly ply on the Indian Coast and you will, therefore agree with me that the result of the working of the year should be, under the circumstances considered satisfactory.

STRUGGLE AGAINST MONOPOLISTIC INTERESTS.

With the help of our chartered steamers we were able to put our services on a more satisfactory basis. For the first time we opened a regular service from Akyab and the result achieved is really encouraging. We were able to lift about 50 000 tons of rice and paddy or in other words, nearly 35 per cent. of the available coasting cargo from that port. At Karachi, our position was still more remarkable in as much as we secured for our steamers more than 52 per cent. of its coasting trade. Malabar also gave us a fairly good share of business. Before we began to touch those ports, shippers had to pay for their shipments to Karachi transhipment i.e. higher than the direct rates of freight—cargo being transhipped at Bombay. There was absolutely no justification for the cargo being transhipped at Bombay on such a short run of 4 or 5 days between Malabar and Karachi. The arrangement, however was persisted in, before we arrived on the scene, by the existing monopolistic interests, not in the interests of Indian shippers but for the benefit of their feeder services. We were however the first to give direct steamers at direct rates which not only meant cheaper rates of freight but also gave a quicker service. At Calcutta also we have developed our business fairly well and we have handled about 79 000 tons of general cargo carried between India and that port. Moreover, so far as the rice trade from Rangoon and Moulmein is concerned, we have consolidated our position and you will be happy to learn that during the year under report, our steamers lifted nearly 150 000 tons of rice and grain from Rangoon and about 30 000 tons from Moulmein, which meant 35 per cent. and 69 per cent. respectively of the rice carried from those ports on the Coast during the current financial year. It must, however, be admitted that our position is very weak so far as the large timber cargo of those ports amounting to about a lakh and fifty thousand tons is concerned, but that is mainly due to the fact that the shipments of timber are very largely controlled by European Houses who do not as a rule care to ship their cargo by an Indian Company. The fact, however, remains that our steamers carried during the year nearly 5 lakhs of tons of cargo on the Coast which bears eloquent testimony to the continued goodwill and support which we have been fortunately receiving from Indian shippers who appreciate the services and facilities provided by us. After all the great sacrifices made by this Company are bearing fruit and I must therefore take this opportunity of congratulating you, brother shareholders, on the patriotic spirit and courageous cooperation with which you have stood by the Company in its great struggle against the powerful foreign monopolistic interests in laying down at any cost the foundations of a national merchant marine. All this has struck the imagination of our people and your splendid sacrifices have drawn forth their high appreciation as was clearly evidenced by a striking event in the history of Indian Shipping which took place at Rangoon in March last. It has, however, a personal aspect also but I trust it will meet with your indulgence because I would not have referred to it here had it not had a great and direct bearing on the larger question of National Shipping.

INDIAN SHIPPERS' CORDIALITY.

During my visit to Rangoon in March I was touched with the spontaneous cordiality with which Indian shippers welcomed me there. They gave an address and a garden party. The address was doubtless a fitting expression of the rising spirit in the country to fight against foreign economic domination and exploitation of national wealth. For the first time in the history of Indian shipping, a powerful and influential mercantile community firmly recognised in its own interest as well as in the larger interests of the nation the need of a National Merchant Marine; recounted clearly the difficulties placed in its way by alien monopolists; admitted freely its mistake in not supporting an Indian Company fighting for its very existence against the strangling rate war carried on by vested interests; realised fully how the national wealth was drained away year after year by outside exploiters and promised unhesitatingly to give its support to this Company, which they look upon as a humble beginning of the future National Merchant Marine. This new spirit of looking at the question in the larger interests of our national life augurs well for the future. And permit me to add that as I sat listening to the address, I felt that if all this goodwill, all this enthusiasm and all this determination to serve the interests of the nation were translated fully and freely into action there will be a great future for this rising National Industry.
And this growing goodwill and support, which I consider as the best asset of the Company, place great responsibility on us to provide adequate tonnage for our shippers to meet their normal requirements. It is true, as stated in the Report, that although we opened our offices during the year at Akyab and Moulmein and appointed Agents at four new ports, we are fully conscious of the fact that we have not been able to cater for all the routes and all the ports. Our tonnage is limited. It was only with the help of our chartered steamers that we were able to maintain our services at a fairly regular interval. And as these chartered steamers, as you are aware, have all been now re-delivered, you will easily realise that the question of adding further tonnage has become quite imperative in the interests of both economy and efficiency in the working of the Company. The services that have been built up cannot be allowed to be starved and consequently disorganised for want of tonnage. That would be suicidal, as it would be the undoing of all the good and promising business that we have been able to build up at a very great sacrifice. I am, therefore, pleased to add that the question of the careful and regular expansion of the fleet to meet the requirements of trade in the best interests of the Company is being seriously studied by your Directors.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

There is some misapprehension in certain quarters in regard to the loans given by the Company to certain parties as shown in the Balance Sheet. It is construed that the Company has now launched on a purely Banking business as such. I must point out to you that that is not correct. Narottam Ltd., and the Eastern Bunkerers Ltd., are our Subsidiary Companies and have been of considerable help to us in our work. Neither the Directors nor the Agents have got any personal interest in either of these concerns. When the strangling rate war was waged by the vested interests against this Company, as you are aware, it was Narottam Limited, which, by trading and securing cargo for our vessels, considerably helped us in putting up a successful fight. Even during the year under report, Narottam Limited secured for us more than 20,000 tons of cargo for our steamers by advancing money to its customers on certain safe terms against rice. You will, therefore, I am sure, appreciate the useful support which Narottam Limited has continued to give to this Company. Further, although the amounts to the debit of these two Subsidiaries stood at more than Rs 3,22,000 on the 30th June, 1924, as shown in the Balance Sheet, to-day the amount of loans standing against them does not exceed Rs. 40,000. As regards loans to Messrs. Mooljee Dharsey and Co. and Jemal Bros. and Co., allow me to add that they are fully secured. These were the only parties who stood by the Company when it sent its steamers for the first time in the Burmese waters, and rendered signal service to Indian Shipping in spite of incurring the greatest displeasure of the foreign vested interests by enabling this Company to start a regular service between Rangoon and Bombay. As to the loan given to Messrs. Tricumjee Jeevandas, I explained to you last year the circumstances under which the same was advanced. It is unfortunate that we have to look upon it as partly doubtful and provide against it a lake of rupees from current revenue by creating a reserve. I need not, however add that the Board has been taking all the necessary steps to safeguard the Company's interests in this connection.

QUESTION OF NATIONAL SHIPPING.

From these purely domestic considerations, let us turn to the larger question of National shipping for India which is in a way connected with the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. Although the Report does not fully satisfy the legitimate aspiration and the recognised economic need of the people of this country, it is refreshing to find that it is national in its tone and outlook. And the fact that it is signed without any dissent by two independent Europeans of considerable experience, having no connection with any vested shipping interests, enhances its value and utility. Remarkable as are its recommendations, its omissions are equally glaring. The elaborate and satisfactory system laid down in its recommendations for the nautical training of our young men will, it is hoped, give a death-blow to the gratuitous calumny of the Indian people that they have no "sense of the sea." Halting and unsatisfactory as is the vital recommendation of reserving the coasting trade of India to Indian Shipping inasmuch as it requires a long period of 25 years for its completion, it cannot be denied that if it is carried out by the Government in the true national spirit, there will be found in India, at no distant date, a healthy nucleus of a future National Merchant Marine. It is remarkable that in the opinion of the Committee, the condition of predominant Indian ownership for British ships as in the case of Indian ships, does not violate the principle of Section 736 (b) of English Merchant Shipping Act which deals with discrimination. And it is refreshing to note that if that section really stands in the way of carrying out their recommendation for reserving the coasting trade of India to Indian shipping, they urge in unequivocal language that *"every effort should be made to secure the amendment of that section."* This is no doubt a gentle hint to our Bureaucracy not to allow technical formalities and legal quibbles to defeat the endeavours for a high national purpose. I, however, cannot hide from myself my grave apprehension at the mischievous suggestion of vesting the licensing officer with the power to deal with such complicated questions as the Deferred Rebate System and the Rate Wars. The very few lines in the Report devoted to the question by he Committee shows that they have not given their serious thought to these subjects which their nature and their far reaching effect really deserve. Such large issues of national importance must be left to the Legislature to be dealt with. The fact that it shall be obligatory on the shipowning magician, beating one of his knights in tournament by using a lasso against his face, and introducing a thousand modern inventions. Mark Twain himself would find little to complain of in this rollicking film. Though the book has been altered slightly to suit the exigencies of the screen. The knights soon had to think of other things than rescuing damsels from imaginary dragons, and eating and sleeping, under the dictates of Sir Boss."

WEST-END.—The much-admired picture—"The Loves of Mary Queen of Scots"—is at the West-End Cinema to-night and this week. This is the film which was produced by Ideal Film Ltd., for the British Film Weeks, inaugurated by the Prince of Wales. In its story, as well as in its employment of the finest resources of the British studios, it is, as it was intended to be, a representative national picture. The story told is that of the celebrated Scottish queen. It is not mere history—though it keeps pretty closely to recorded facts—but intense drama, quivering with passion. This follows inevitably from the extra-ordinarily dramatic character of Mary's stormy career. The film is alive with thrilling situation—the murder of Rizzio, the attack on Borthwick Castle, etc.,—while the womanly side of the queen's nature softens it with a human quality which immensely enhances its appeal. It is, in fact, above all else a compellingly human story. One of the realistic features of the film is that it was enacted, in parts, in the very scenes in which Mary's life was lived—at Holyrood and so forth. Another is the part which hundreds of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders took in one of the great battle scenes. The film will be showing at the West-End all this week. It is one of those not too numerious pictures which should emphatically not be missed.

PATHE CINEMA.—The thrilling Pathe serial "Ruth of the Range" is being continued in the new programme at Pathe Cinema and episodes three and four promise to be even more exciting than the first two. Ruth Roland is determined to defeat her enemies and after what she goes through victory is certainly due to her, for her life is in danger every few seconds.
In the third and fourth episodes "The Danger Trail" and "The Terror Trail" this remarkable girl experiences some adventures which literally causes the onlooker to gasp.
To find yourself in a conveyance drawn by two horses which have got out of control and are galloping madly, and dashing straight for a rickety bridge which is closed to traffic and which spans a deep chasm is unpleasant enough but when in addition you are suddenly hurled over the edge and hung suspended by the reins in which your wrists have become entangled the position becomes distinctly unenviable.
And this is only one of the incidents which happen to Ruth, there are scores of others in fact the whole story is a rapid succession of hair-raising exploits.
Pathes are very rightly, only giving two episodes of this great film each week and the new programme also contains the usual Gazette, an extremely pleasing item called Eve's and Pictorial No. 2 which contains much of interest to everybody and one of the inimitable Mack Sennett comedies called "Down to the Sea in Shoes." This last is one of those sparkling tonics full of laughter which is always welcome.
We are asked to direct attention to the special matinees and holiday performances which are announced in the advertisements columns. There are to be two performances of the film "The Indian Love Lyrics" and one exhibition of that very funny picture "Grandma's Boy" in which the famous comedian Harold Lloyd appears.

A Delhi message says:—
Khan Bahadur Hakim Ahmad Said Khan, a well-known Unani physician and Rais of Delhi and a cousin of Hakim Ajmal Khan, died on Tuesday night after a prolonged illness. The deceased was for many years a municipal commissioner and an honorary magistrate in Delhi and was held in esteem by Government as well as by the public.

(Continued on page 11.)

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

SIR HARRY LAUDER.

SEASON TO COMMENCE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

There will be four complete changes of programme during Sir Harry Lauder's Bombay season which commences at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, 1st November, 1924. The numbers selected for the first four nights include:—"I'm Looking for a Bonnie Lass tae Love Me," "I Must be the Boss of the House," "When I was Twenty-one," "Roamin" in the Gloamin," "There is Someone waiting for Me," "Love makes the World a Merry-go-round," "I like my Old Home Town," "Keep right on to the end of the Road," and "The Wee Hoose Among the Heather."
On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, he will render some of the most popular numbers in his repertoire, namely, "I Love a Lassie," "I'm the Safest o the Family," "I Love to be a Sailor" "A Wee Deoch and Doris," "The Wig Wag Waggle o the Kilt" and "Bella the Belle of Dunoon." During the last week of his season he will be heard in a number of the songs that made him famous all over the world, together with some of his latest compositions. The artists supporting the great comedian will likewise give complete changes.
Box Plans for the whole of the season are now open at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd., Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR.—At the Excelsior Theatre from to-day there will be a daily change of Indian Dramas, all film masterpieces, with the exception of Sunday, 26th, instant, as per details given below. Madeline Rossister Company will give a "Flare-Pot-Pourri" on Saturday night at 9-30 and Farewell performance tomorrow, Sunday, at 6 p.m. From Monday, 27th instant the Bombay Amateur Drammatic Club will present nightly "Tilly of Bloomsbury" at 9-30 p.m. A comedy in three acts by Ian Hay, consisting of talent, beauty and wit:—
Saturday, October 25th "Vishnu Avatar" in eight parts, at 4-30 and 6-30.
Sunday, October 26th, No Cinema Shows.
Monday, October 27th, "Naldamayanti" in nine parts, at 4 and 6-30.
Tuesday, October 28th, "Patibhakti" in ten parts at 4 and 6-30.
Wednesday, October 29th "Bhagirath Ganga" in six parts, and "Golfers" a comedy at 4-30 and 6-30.
Thursday, October 30th, at 6-30 only, "Ratnavali" in 7 parts.
Friday, October, 31st at 6-30 only, "Leilamannu" in seven parts.

EMPIRE.—Constance Talmadge in "The Primitive Lover" will provide the chief attraction at the Empire Cinema this week. Kenneth Harlan and Harrison Ford are playing in it as well, if any further proof were required of the excellence of the film. Norma Talmadge is delightful as Phyllis, the romantic wife attached to a prosaic husband. He is not quite sentimental enough for her and when an old lover turns up with wonderful stories of his exploits in South America, she is considerably influenced by them. He comes between husband and wife, but just when things are looking black the husband brings his wife back to reason by a somewhat sensational kidnapping suggested by an old Indian. There are a lot of good laughs in this picture and there is also a lesson, if you can find it.

EMPRESS.—"A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" is at the Empress this week. There are a lot of good laughs in this picture, situation, but the audiences are assured of a great treat. The bright and breezy Yankee came to King Arthur's Court and proceeded to modernise things in his own original style. Which included such feats as besting the king's magician, beating one of his knights in tournament by using a lasso against his face, and introducing a thousand modern inventions. Mark Twain himself would find little to complain of in this rollicking film. Though the book has been altered slightly to suit the exigencies of the screen. The knights soon had to think of other things than rescuing damsels from imaginary dragons, and eating and sleeping, under the dictates of Sir Boss."

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SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR RACES.

(Associated Press)

GWALIOR, Oct. 23.

THE BYCULLA HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.
Messrs Mottabhoy and Rajmahomed Vazir's OLD CHRIS, 7-9, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ZEA, 9-0, J E Harrison 2
Mr Goculdas' VELOCITY, 9-7, Audas 3
Also ran:—Pin Money 8-13, Pauverette 7-0.
Betting:—Evens Velocity, fives Old Chris, Zea, Pin Money, sixes Pauverette.
Won by 1¼ lengths.
Time:—1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.

PUNJAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under in the third division.
Mr Mottabhoy's ALL CLEAR, 8-13, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Dakeel's KHOOPCHAND, 7-11, Mc-Quede 2
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ZAID, 8-9, Thompson 3
Also ran:—Asma 9-2, Latif 8-11 (cd 8-12), Good Night 7-6 (cd 7-12)
Betting:—Twos against All Clear, Zaid, fours Latif, Alma, fives Khoopchand, sixes Good Night.
Won by ¾ lengths and half a length.
Time:—1 minute 23 2/5 seconds.
THE YUVARAJ CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
A Cup value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500 presented by the W. I. T. Co. to the winner; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for country-bred horses.
Mr Fardoonji's MYSTERY, 9-13, A T Harrison 1
Mr Hoyt's DISCARDED, 9-1, M Hoyt 2
Mr Basheer Ali's MONSOON PACK, 8-8, C Hoyt 3
Also ran:—Devotion 9-0, Apple Blossom 8-1, Sugar Kilkite 7-10, Ooma 7-0.
Betting:—Six to four on Discarded, twos against Mystery, fives Devotion, Apple Blossom, sevens Monsoon Pack and the rest.
Won by a neck and 2½ lengths.
Time:—1 minute 44 seconds.
THE SCINDIA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
A Cup valued Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 presented by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. The Cup and Rs. 2,000 to the winner; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.
Mr Vernon's SOME SCRIBE, 8-9, A T Harrison 1
Mr T M Goculdas' CATCH UP, 9-0, Audas 2
Mr Basheer Ali's BLACK PETER, 6-0 (cd 6-8), C Hoyt 3
Also ran:—Country Lad 9-12.
Betting:—Evens Catch Up, six to four against Some Scribe, fours Country Lad, sixes Black Peter.
Won by two lengths and 2½ lengths.
Time:—1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.
THE MATHRADAS GOKULDAS CUP.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
A Cup valued Rs. 500 presented by Mr. Mathradas Gokuldas and Rs. 1,500 to the winner; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in the second division that have not won since March, 1923, a race value of Rs. 1,500 or over and Arabs in the third division.
Mr T M Goculdas' HAZAL, 9-4, Audas ... 1*
Mr Eve's SOME SCAMP, 9-13, Bowley ... 1*
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW, 8-0, Purtoosingh 3
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's CHANCHOON, 8-4, S J Meekings 4
Dead-heat.
Also ran:—Peninsula 9-12, Grey Rosette 9-1, Summit 8-6, Kunali 7-0 (cd 7-3).
Betting:—Twos against Hazal, threes Some Scamp, Summit, fours Peninsula, sevens Lucknow, Chanchoon, eights the rest.
Won by (dead-heat) ¼ length and four lengths.
Time:—1 minute 40 seconds.
THE LASHKAR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in the third division.
Mr End's SOME TOTAL, 9-6, Bowley 1
Mr Kashicharan's VARLET, 7-6, McQuade 2
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's HORIZON, 7-2, Purtoosingh 3
Mr Wahab's SULTAN, 8-4 (cd 8-7), Raymond 4
Also ran:—Shemal 9-2, Quantity 8-13, Nicholes 8-2, Diamond 7-10, Jabar 6-9.
Betting:—Twos against Shemal, threes Sam Total, sixes Horizon, eights the rest.
Won by half a length, ¾ length and 1½ lengths.
Time:—1 minute 53 3/5 seconds.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

COLABA UNITED BEAT HINDU GYM.

The Colaba United surprised the spectators by winning against the Hindu Gymkhana by two goals to nil. Last season the Hindu Gymkhana had done well in the League being at the top of the table along with the St. Xavier's College. The Colaba United have not figured in hockey before and their performance on Thursday was very creditable. They have a fast and rippy set of forwards and a fairly reliable half-line. Kishen at back was too free with his stick. The United forwards opened attack from the bandstand end and the Hindu defence was constantly threatened. The Gymkhana could only produce nine men and their attack except for the individual efforts of Dalaya and Rao was very feeble. They could hardly keep the United forwards back with two halves and the erratic swings of Gupta helped the Colaba forwards a good deal. Hari and Shanker displayed clever stick-work and the former was responsible for the first goal after twenty minutes' play. Before half time was whistled, Jagand with a good stroke added another. The Hindu defence was a little better in the second half and Gupta less violent with his weapon. The United forwards were constantly detected "offside" which spoilt their chances. Dalaya Rao and Shete made several efforts but to no purpose as they had no halves to support them. The final whilst sounded with the score:—
COLABA UNITED 2 GOALS.
HINDU GYM. NIL.
The teams were:—
Colaba United:—Dadoo; Sarkari and Kishen; Ramjee, J. Irani and N. Panthaky; M. Irani, Hari, Shanker, B. Irani and Jagan.
Hindu Gymkhana:—Rane; Gorakshoker and Gupta; Kate and A. Shete; Nayak, S. Shete, Dalaya and Rao.
Referees:—Messrs. L. C. Smith and S. Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.
4-10 p.m.:—Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) Vs. Govt. Telegraphs.
5-15 p.m.:—G. I. P. Parel Vs. Royal Artillery.

Colonel E. Harding-Newman, Mr. A. G. Edie, Mr. J. A. Kay and Capt. G. D. Baines lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Thursday (the 23rd instant).
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended an 'At Home' given by the members of the Ladies Club, Poona, on Thursday (the 23rd instant.)

JAITALIT

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Engineer Building, Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1924.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY.

Nearly ten days ago, a ghastly tragedy was enacted at Bhiwandi, off Kalyan, where a Mahomedan inhabitant lost his reason in the stress of prolonged unemployment. Kadar Hussein Hyder had long been out of work and his accumulating miseries had so distraught him that he fancied himself constantly surrounded by his creditors. A man out of work tries to eke out a living until his credit is exhausted, and Kadar Hussein, who diligently sought work, found himself baffled and spurned on all sides. Shortly before dawn on the day of the tragedy, he is said to have bowed down his head in prayer. He next took out a razor and was about to slit himself to death when his wife intervened. In his frenzy, he dabbed the blade along her neck and proceeded to cut his own throat. By this time neighbours closed on the scene, but it was too late to save the life of the woman or to avert another attempt at suicide. According to reports which appeared in the press, Kadar Hussein used to cast startled glances in all directions, spying impalpable creditors and crying that they were around him. That is the story of the tragedy, but to thoughtful men it is fraught with certain elements of collective responsibility on the part of Society. It is not merely a medical case of insanity which requires to be closed with a reference to inherited taint. The bulk of infant mortality in India is explained by that curious disease "debility", while behind it there is the terrible stigma of starvation and wretchedness. In the particular case of insanity we have quoted, there is an element of causation, and we should be less than human if we did not point to the desolating influence of unemployment as we neglect its victims.

We have drawn attention to the serious proportions of the problem and urged upon Government not to turn a blind eye upon the menace which is real and forbidding. The blight of excessive dowries among the Hindus of Bengal was recognised as a social peril when a girl of the name of Snehalata burnt herself to death some years ago to spare her poor father the intolerable responsibility of finding her a marriage endowment. It quickened the conscience of Bengal and leagues commemmorating her name and sacrifice arose and battled vigorously for the removal of the reproach. It is an occasional occurrence that stirs public sympathy, and we hope that people will reflect on the larger aspects of Kadar Hussein's tragedy and lend a hand in the mitigation of unemployment distress. The sense of loneliness deepens the gloom of misfortune. The mere existence of an organisation interested in the unemployed ought to be a great consolation to those who through no fault of their own are stranded in life. There are hundreds of young and able-bodied men in Bombay who find no opening for reasonable employment. It is a fact which cannot be denied; and the conventions of Indian society which furnish husbands and not infrequently fathers for the higher classes in education are so intriguing that the burden of unemployment becomes a fierce and even distracting thing. But it is not necessary now to traverse the fate of those who are still preparing for the battle of life; we have plenty of derelicts on hand for whom we must find a solution or whose plight we should at least recognise. To give way, for a moment, to levity, it is surprising that politicians do not see the potentialities of the situation. Behind every unemployed individual, there is a score of people interested in his welfare and possibly possessing votes. It is virgin soil.

If voluntary workers come forward, they will do well completely to eschew ideas of charity-aid, for what the unemployed would prefer is justice, not charity. Beyond demonstration and rudimentary organising and perhaps a deputation, outside workers can do little. What can they do until Government set about finding the nature of unemployment and the number of those out of work? In all towns, Anglo-Indians compile a register of unemployment and draw the attention of employers to the men available and their qualifications. They are a small community and they can do it on their own. But we require the help of the State to find out facts. What is the nature of increased distress? Do arrivals from areas of flood and privation seriously aggravate the problem? Is there any way of diverting a certain number to fresh occupation outside the City? These are questions to be determined by close enquiry. Instead of treating the unemployed with utter indifference and contumacy, let us at least "pretend" that we are sympathetic. Assume a virtue if you have it not, and in good causes a virtue gingerly assumed, becomes part of one's being. The move lies between the unemployed on the one side and Government on the other; there is numbed dejection on the one hand and drowsy indifference on the other. We may sagely say that Kadar Hussein had no business to collapse, but it is hard to balance sturdy virtues on an empty stomach. We do hope the Government will face realities in time, prudently abstaining from homilies on self-help.

THE BEGINNING.

After unconscionably delaying the matter, the Government of Bombay have just given their sanction to the Corporation's scheme of introducing free and compulsory education in F. and G. Wards of the City. The sanction is, however, not unaccompanied by a reservation which deprives their action of much of its grace. The reservation refers to the question of the amount of contribution that they have to pay towards the cost of the scheme—a question the history of which does not redound to their credit. The Corporation decided the other day to have the dispute settled in a court of law, but if the Government are genuinely desirous of hastening the introduction of free and compulsory education in the city, they will do well, in the interests of their own reputation and of the public purse, to adopt towards the Corporation's proposals a less niggardly attitude The scale of expenditure proposed by the Schools Committee in connection with the scheme certainly admits of revision so as to make the financial burden on the Corporation and the Government less heavy and we trust that the negotiations between the Schools Committee and the Director of Public Instruction will put an end to an unedifying controversy that has been responsible not only for keeping the children of F and G Wards deprived of the benefits of free and compulsory education but also for delaying the introduction of the compulsory system in other wards of the City also.

The Corporation deserves to be congratulated on the prompt decision it has taken to carry the scheme into effect from April next. Apart from European and Anglo-Indian children, for whose education due facilities exist, the Corporation's scheme also exempts Muslim girls. This is most unfortunate; for no class of children are in greater need of education than Muslim girls and the decision of the Corporation does not reflect the sentiments and views of Muslim citizens of Bombay and must be revised without delay. Nor is that all The Corporation must also bestir itself and concert measures for the extension of the compulsory principle to other Wards of the City; for it cannot be said to have touched even the fringe of the problem of illiteracy by providing for the educational needs of only two wards. Finance, of course, is the crux of the problem. But so far as education is concerned the question should be not what the Corporation can afford to spend but what it can afford *not* to spend. Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee sounded a timely note of warning when he said that unless the Corporation was absolutely serious about the question of primary education, the problem of illiteracy would not be solved. The Corporation, he added, should even be prepared to levy an Education cess.

That a comprehensive scheme of free and compulsory education, if applied to the whole city, will cost money, is obvious. Among other inevitable and necessary items of additional expenditure will be those in connection with medical inspection and feeding of the children of the poor. For the duty of the Corporation will not be done if it merely compels the latter to attend school without providing for their human necessities. The problem is: where is all this money to come from? Mr. Tairsee thinks that an Education cess will be necessary. The citizens of Bombay will willingly accept the burden involved if thereby the cause of education, which is the foundation of national progress; prospers. But before they accept it, they will ask to be satisfied that their representatives like Mr. Tairsee have done all they could to put the municipal finances in order, to check the existing extravagance in many departments and to secure full value for every rupee spent. At present they are far from satisfied that their money is spent in the most economical as well as efficient manner.

Notes of the Day.

The "Times'" Solicitude.

We do not know when and where Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made the preposterous claim that the situation in India had improved when Labour ruled, or rather, held office, for we have been under the impression that in his whirlwind tours through the country, Mr. MacDonald seemed to be blissfully unaware of the existence or the problems of a country to which his party in its unregenerate days promised self-determination in its electoral manifestoes. The London "Times," naturally, interpreting the term "improvement" as simply a strengthening of the steel-frame and a successful coercion of the nationalist forces contests the statement of the Premier. The "Times," like most Conservative organs, gives absolutely wrong reasons for a quite correct conclusion; for though it is true that conditions in India have not 'improved" in the sense that there is no reconciliation between the bureaucracy and the nation nor any move on the part of those who wield powers, in that direction, that is due not to the sympathy of Labour towards Indian nationalists, as the "Times" suspects, but to its failure to translate its liberal professions into practice.

How Labour Failed.

It is somewhat comic on the part of the journal to observe, in that knowing way of its, that there are notable signs of "improvement" in the Punjab when as a matter of fact the Punjab, despite Sir Malcolm Hailey's surreptitious tactics to divide the Sikhs, causes the greatest anxiety both to the authorities and the nationalists. And if the Labour Government has helped disintegrating policies, it is because it has refused to take a bold step in the progressive direction by conceding the modest nationalist demands. The "Times" says that the Government of India have lacked strong support from Whitehall as though Lord Olivier had frustrated Simla on any question from the setting up of a dilatory enquiry into the reforms to the proposed action on the Lee Report. And when Lord Olivier even dared to take a little exception to the McCardie *obiter dicta*, the Simla bureaucracy promptly snubbed him. Yet the "Times" has the audacity to suggest that the Government of India needs "Home" support! Surely Lord Reading has proved his ability to serve any Government without the slightest difference being made in his policy.

Malthus and the Colour War.

Dr. Ross, the well-known American sociologist, in his interesting lecture on Thursday suggested that the erection of racial barriers by America is prompted by the fact of over-population which he thinks to be the predominant problem of the modern world. Now, while no one could object to the Malthusian doctrine in the abstract, very few would take at their own valuation the apprehensions of persons like Dr. Ross who can never produce any evidence to show that the limits set by nature on numbers has been reached or is likely to reach soon since it is impossible to know how much food the world can be made to produce with progress in inventions and a fuller utilisation of productive resources. In any case, the problem of racial migration with its corollary of racial bans has not that relation with the problem of "over-population"—if, indeed, there is any such problem—which Dr. Ross suggests. Because there is emigration it does not necessarily follow that there is "over-population" in the country from which migration takes place.

Only An Excuse.

The motive to emigration, in so far as it is economic, is the belief that the emigrant will be better off in the new country than in the old. The question of the capacity of the soil, therefore, is not always a relevant one in considering problems of migration. Indian migration to Kenya, for example, took place at a time when the existence of over-population could be even less satisfactorily proved than now. Nor is there any scientific basis for the right of regulating their own population to which Western nations lay claim since the four continents which they now dominate have had original inhabitants who, had they the power, might have claimed the same right against the acquisitive peoples of Europe. The pseudo-scientific justification of racial barriers, therefore, is only an excuse for national greed and jealousy, a warrant of colour prejudice and racial snobbery against the less fortunate members of the human family. If eugenics had any meaning, it is the brutal, the avaricious and the predatory that should be sterilised and segregated rather than those being penalised who have no power.

A Mystery.

The other day the following advertisement appeared in the daily newspapers:

It is hereby notified for public information, in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the rules for places of public amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-Section (1), Clause (f), (i), (g), and (h), of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I, Wilfred King, propose erecting a Cinema at Cruickshank Road, on the ground belonging to the Bombay Municipality, admeasuring about 1,300 sq. yds. and assessed under ward No. A 13, and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 14/8473, Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 15th day of October, 1924, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.

The advertisement attracted the vigilant eye of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, who did not take long to discover that there was something wrong about it. The fact is that the plot of municipal land at Cruickshank Road has been leased to Mr. King for the purpose of a skating rink and as the rink was not a very paying proposition, according to the submission of the lessee himself, the ground rent was fixed at the very low figure of Rs. 200. If the plot were to be used for purposes of a cinema, the ground rent of Rs. 200 would be indicrously low. Mr. Tairsee naturally felt that the Municipality should not be deprived of an additional income in that case. He, therefore, promptly brought the matter before the last meeting of the Standing Committee, asking the Commissioner to report to the Committee "the arrangements, if any, arrived at with Mr. King and the terms thereof." The result of his action is that the plot is not to be used as a cinema. The mystery of the advertisement, however, remains. Perhaps, the Commissioner of Police will be able to throw some light on the matter.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

Moved alternately to indignation and laughter at the conduct of the "extremists" as portrayed in the "Times of India" from day to day, a number of readers of the paper have written in appreciation of the paper's policy and tone. We publish below only a few of the letters received:—

Mr. J. Robson, in the course of his communication, writes: "As a humble admirer of humour I appreciate the efforts of the "Times of India" to be bright and witty. Though I freely own that I do not always understand the joke at the foot of the column of "Current Topics" which, at times, appears to be written after a rag in the Bombay Parliament, I cannot help admiring the laborious research of the files of other papers of which it is the outcome. But I do not praise that daily feature of witticism alone. The journal's dissertations on Indian politics also sparkle with boisterous gaiety and rollicking fun. For example, its sneer about Mr. C. R. Das being "a second-class saint" has been so perfectly delightful that it has borne repetition every alternate day and yet does not even now fail to evoke a hearty laugh in Anglo-Indian clubs. I understand, however, that a new joke is under preparation as it seems necessary to discover some suitable substitute for the magnificent sneer about "a second-class saint." I hear in that connection that a special "Humour Department" is to be established at Boree Bunder to keep up a continuous supply of fresh jokes in order to make the paper still brighter and smarter so as to combine in it the solidity of the London "Times" with the light-heartedness of the "Punch". In fact, I have discontinued the "Tit-Bits" since the "Times of India" has begun to specialise in humour."

* * * *

Sir Pestonjee Sorabjee writes: "The "Times of India" is a paper after my heart. I like the size of it, I love the look of it and I owe all my intellectual outlook and balance to it. The paper's well-known sobriety is proved by its inebriate opposition to prohibition. No, Sir, I do not want the "Chronicle" as I told the Chief Secretary very often whenever I saw him before I received my knighthood. Of course, I hold to that opinion still and the "Times of India" still reports my speeches fully. I admire the "Times" for its refusal to take any Indian leader seriously until the Indian public also ceases to take him seriously when, quite properly, the "Times" showers its encomiums on him lest he may feel lonely or wrong in his isolation. The admirable manner in which the "Times" ridicules everybody and everything that is connected in a way with the nationalist camp has earned the undying gratitude of a loyalist like myself."

* * * *

Rao Bahadur Jekisandas writes: "What I like about the "Times of India" is the unruffled and philosophic equanimity with which it treats matters that needlessly excite extremist agitators. The "Times", to take only one instance, has wisely ignored all the stupid and exaggerated feelings of exacerbation and indignation aroused in certain quarters at the McCardie condonation of Dyerism and has quietly proceeded with its work of counter-acting the nefarious activities of the extremists—so admirably exposed the other day by Dr. Paranjpye—as though nothing noteworthy had happened. The Liberals who are without an organ in Bombay quite legitimately look upon the "Times" as their champion to disguise and they have no reason to protest since on no occasion has the paper openly supported a policy of racial humiliation whether in the Punjab episode or Kenya."

* * * *

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain writes: "I have begun to subscribe to the "Times of India" since it has provided an eye-opener for its readers by its columns of 'Through Indian Eyes'. I not only relish them but respect the "Times" for its fearless propaganda on behalf of truth which Pontius Pilate having failed to discover, that newspaper has recently found and boldly publishes every week or so even at the risk of having some communal riots. But there are none so blind as those who will not see or read "Through Indian Eyes." The way the "Times" has fine flings and thrusts at Gandhi and the Ali Brothers in almost every article on the communal question appears simply marvellous to me. I wish those who talk glibly of communal unity would instead of holding Unity Conferences which are attended by bishops who are more Christian than official read the "Times" and learn that it is only such courageous publication of Truth as appears 'Through Indian Eyes" that can promote mutual understanding and toleration."

An "Anti-Nationalist writes: "My congratulations to the great morning paper of Bombay for the salutary lesson it is teaching us that the way of truth lies in the broad-casting and the publication of all the harsh imputations, bitter mis-judgments, and even vile insinuations by one community about another. It is thus only that forces of law and order can be strengthened."

END OF CIVIL WAR?

REBEL GENERAL OCCUPIES PEKING.

WU-PEI-FU DESERTED.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE CALLED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Hongkong.—A naval wireless says Fengyuhsi-ang has deserted Wu-pei fu and surraunded the Presidential Palace at Peking.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT TSAO KUN FLEES FROM PEKING.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Tokio.—A message from Tientsin says the President, Tsao Kun, has fled from Peking.—Reuter.

A DRAMATIC COUP.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Peking.—There was a dramatic coup d'tat at midnight as a result of a group of the generals deciding to bring the hostilities to an end. It was arranged that Fengyuhsiang should return to Peking and take over the command while others took measures to prevent Wu-pei-fu returning to the capital. The Peking garrison early this morning opened the gates and allowed Fengyuhsiang's troops to enter. The latter who arrived from Koupeikou immediately occupied the city, surrounded the palace and arrested the Minister of Finance, Wangkehning, the Director of the Military Council, General Liyenchnig and also attempted to arrest the Ministers of Commerce and Communications and General Tsao Jui, the president's brother, and two other officials but none of these have yet been discovered. Most members of the Cabinet are unconcerned at the plot but a group of prominent young Chinese including the Minister of Education, Muangfu, and the ex-Foreign Minister, Doctor Wang, participated and asserts it is determined to bring the hostilities to an end after which it intends to call a Round Table Conference, to which Changtsolin, Dr. Sun Yat Sen and others will be invited with the object of instituting a sound Government and reunifying China. They hint that a foreign loan will be necessary.

It is reported that Fengyuhsiang now commands over forty-thousand men. Perfect order has been maintained hitherto. Not a single shot has been fired. The President's guard of three-thousand troops has already been disarmed.

FENGYUHSIANG'S PROCLAMATION.

Fengyuhsiang has issued a proclamation calling upon Tsao Kun who, there is good reason to believe is still in the palace, to order cessation of the hostilities.—Reuter.

FENGYUHSIANG CONTROLS PEKING.

CONFERENCE CALLED TO END WAR

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Peking.—Fengyuhsiang completely controls the capital. He has issued a proclamation denouncing the war which is ruining China. Fengyunsiang has called a conference of members of Government and others with a view to sending hostilities. The proclamation appeals to people to preserve order and protect foreigners. Meanwhile, Fengyuhsiang's troops are garrisoning Peking.—Reuter.

CITY GATES SEIZED.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

LONDON, October 23.

New York.—A message from Tientsin says that reliably informed persons state that the eleventh division of the Chinese National army under the "Christian General" Fengyuhsiang revolted at Peking this morning, seized the city gates cut telegraph and telephone lines and stopped train service.—Reuter.

QUIET IN PEKING.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

LONDON, October 23.

Shanghai.—An American naval wireless from Peking confirms the cutting off of communisations for unknown reason. The wireless adds that the city under the control of Fengyuhsiang remains peaceful and there is no cause for alarm.

It is regarded as significant that Fengyuhsiang has returned from the front, for his two divisions of the "Ironsides" which are considered best in China. It is rumoured however that for some time past his relations with Marshal Wupeifu have been strained.—Reuter.

SANKARITOLLA MURDER ECHO.

WHY PRIVY COUNCIL DISMISSED BARENDRA GHOSE'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Lord Sumner in the Privy Council to-day delivered reasons for their Lordships' dismissing, in July, the appeal of Barendra Ghose against the conviction by the High Court of Calcutta for murder. He said the appellant was one of several men who on August 3rd 1923, fired at and killed the sub-postmaster of Sankaritolla while he was counting money in a back room. The appellant was only one of the assailants who were captured. The evidence of eye-witnesses was consistent and uniform and no witnesses were called for the prisoner; but the prisoner made a statement on which the case for appeal was founded. The prisoner said that he was outside of the room and did not fire though he did not say why he was there at all, and he pleaded guilty of robbery. Whenever several persons were concerned in a murder, it was generally held to be joint, crime but the prisoner contended that he could not be convicted for murder unless he had actually fired the fatal shot. This contention could not be upheld. When a joint criminal act was done by several persons each was liable as if he had done it himself. Even omission to interfere and prevent a murder done before his eyes rendered him liable. The prisoner further pleaded that he did not know that there was any intention of murder and consented to go to the house on the understanding that there would no murder. Their Lordships, however, concurred with the High Court in taking different view of his conduct. They expressed the opinion that the High Court had rightly construed section 34 of the Indian Penal Code and that there was no misdirection to the Jury in the Court below. Their Lordships added that they must not be understood as giving any encouragement to appeal in criminal matters under article 41 of the code where no point of law was raised by the trying judge, nor were the appellants to assume that the application for special leave to appeal would be granted or even entertained.—Reuter.

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RACE FOR CAULFIELD CUP.

A SENSATIONAL SEQUEL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Melbourne.—There was a sensational sequel to the race for the Caulfield Cup run on October 18th which was won by "Purser" from Feathernest and All Sunshine. Newspapers announced on previous Friday that "Purser" was not likely to start.

The owners of "Purser" had sold "The Monk" to an Indian buyer who cabled that "The Monk" was to be scratched in all engagements. Consequently the owners decided to start "Purser" instead.

Immediately an announcement was made that "Purser" price went from fifty to one to twelve to one finishing at the price of fifteen to one. It is stated that stable won thirtythousand sterling and an intense public indignation has been aroused particularly in view of "Purser" failure in Ceongy handicap on previous Wednesday when it finished eleventh against a moderate field while in the Caulfield Cup it won by two and a half lengths.

The owners of "Purser" insist that the horse would have been scratched but for "The Monk's" withdrawal.

The stipendiary stewards after inquiry today decided "Purser" was not allowed to do his best in the Coongy handicap.

George Tye and John Courteen joint owners of "Purser" Cecil Godry (trainer) Huge Cairns (Jocky) have all been qualified, together with the horse "Purser" for twelve months.

A notice of appeal has been given.

Unless the decision is reversed it means the withdrawal of Courteen's brilliant three years old "Heroic" which is favourite for Victoria Derby and the Melbourne Cup.—Reuter.

THREATENED RIOTS IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 23.

Police arrangements are being made at Burra Bazaar, as a precautionary measure in view of the rumours that Hindu-Muslim disturbances would break out on 26th instant.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

ROWDYISM AT MEETINGS.

ALLEGATIONS AND COUNTER ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, October 23.

Bowdyism at election meetings in several paras of the country is given prominence in the press.

The Official Unionist Headquarters denounce the breaking up of Unionist and Liberal meetings as an introduction of Bolshevist methods in English politics.

Liberal Headquarters assert that the rowdies are not electors and many appear to be of alien origin. The disturbances seem to be organised.

Labour Headquarters emphatically deny the allegations that they are in any way connected with the disturbances.

An official of the Labour Party declared today that if the opponents persisted in misrepresentation they could not be surprised if the audiences showed that the limit to human nature had been reached. He said that the Labour Party desired that every facility for clean and open discussion was maintained.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR SUPPORT TO LIBERALS.

APPEAL TO UNIONIST ELECTORS OF SCOTLAND.

LONDON, October 23.

Earl Balfour, Sir Robert Horne and Sir John Gilmour have written a letter to the Press urging the Unionist electors of Scotland to vote and support Liberal nominees in all constituience where there are no Unionist candidates saying that differences between the Liberals and Unionists are inconsiderable at the present critical election compared with the fundamental disagreement separating both from Socialism.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

SEQUEL TO MR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENTS.

OXFORD, Oct. 23.

Statements by Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative leader, that in the events of the Conservative Government being returned to power he will introduce the measure of imperial preference ,and that he will apply the principle of safeguarding the threatened British industries by import duties has revived the fiscal question to some extent in Liberal circles, particularly, in Lancashire.

Liberal candidates for various seats in Manchester, have issued a manifesto declaring that it is impossible to apply any scheme of Imperial preference of real value to the Overseas Dominions without taxing foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials coming into this country, and that the application of import duties to safeguard the threatened British industries can only mean the introduction of a general tariff. The signatories point out that Manchester had rejected every Conservative candidate, but one at the last election as a result of the Conservative challenge to free trade, and they appeal to Manchester to safeguard her own future and remain true to her best traditions by electing seven Liberal free traders to Parliament.

The Manchester Liberal Federation is raising special funds in order to fight Mr. Baldwin's proposals.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that Conservative candidates in Lancashire are inclined to regret that the tariff issue has been raised again.—B. O. W.

UNIONISTS AND COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, October 23.

Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Gravesand said that the Unionist Party would not go back on its pledge regarding Colonial Preference nor propose taxation of food.—Reuter.

EQUALITY OF VOTES.

QUESTION RAISED AT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

OXFORD, Oct. 23.

The question of whether women shall have votes on the same conditions as men is being frequently raised at political meetings. At present, while a man has a vote for Parliament at the age of 21, the conditions of women having a vote are that she is 30 years of age and that she is an occupier of house unfurnished rooms at a certain yearly value, or is the wife of such an occupier.

In the last Parliament, the Labour Bill for giving women adult suffrage passed its early stage and the Labour Government has intimated its intention of proceeding with it when Parliament was dissolved.

The National Union of Societies for equal citizenship has now approached leaders of all three Parties as to their attitude to the question of political, legal and economic equality between men and women.

Mr. MacDonald has given an assurance that the Labour Party stands for full equality between men and women, including equal franchise.

Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party, is in favour of equal political rights between men and women, though he expresses the opinion that the question of the extension of franchise should, if possible, be settled by agreement and the Conservatives, if returned to power again would propose that the matter be referred to a Conference of Political Parties.—B. O. W.

"MEDIATION TOO LATE"

IBN SAUD'S REPLY.

TO MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL.

WHY WAHABIS ENTERED MECCA.

LONDON, October 23.

Jerusalem.—Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, telegraphed, to-day to the Moslem Supreme Council, which had offered to mediate between Ibn Saud and the Hedjaz, saying that he was grieved that mediation arrived too late, and declaring that for the last seven years he had been doing his utmost to conciliate Hussein to attain peace and concord, but in vain. Hussein's attitude became more haughty and obstinate, and his proclamations had proved that he aimed at disruption of Ibn Saud's territory. Hussein had prevented the Wahabis for the last six years from making pilgrimage to Mecca, and he was unable to maintain the security of Mecca and Medina and guarantee the safety of Moslem pilgrims. The Wahabs' sole purpose was to tranquilise the situation in the Hedjaz and ensure the future of their country. They desired an administration for the Hedjaz which would guarantee the rights of all Moslems, provide comfort for pilgrims and remove all injustices and grievances.—Reuter.

GREEK EXPULSION FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

MATTER TO BE DISCUSSED BY LEAGUE.

LONDON, October 23.

Geneva.—The dispute between the Turks and the Greeks relative to the expulsion of the latter from Constantinople has been placed in the agenda of a meeting of the League Council at Brussels on 27th October.—Reuter.

BOUNSERVIZ MURDER ECHO.

JURY FINDS BONOMINI GUILTY.

LONDON, October 23.

Paris.—The jury has passed a verdict guilty against Bonomini on a charge of murder of M. Bounserviz, but it did not consider that the crime was promeditated and recommended him for leniency on the ground of extenuating circumstances Bonomini was sentenced to eight years' hard labour and ten years' banishment from France and he was also ordered to pay the costs of the trial and damages claimed by the relatives of the victim.

VERDICT LEADS TO FREE FIGHT.

Following the announcement of the verdict a free fight occurred in the street where a number of Italian Fascists and Communists had assembled. Three persons were injured and one was seriously wounded by a razor. Several arrests have been made.—Reuter.

(Note.—A Paris cable dated 21st February stated that heated political argument in a restaurant resulted in a newly engaged waiter named Bonomini drawing his revolver and shooting a customer in the head. The victim was Bonservis, leader of the Fascist Party in Paris, Bonomini declared that he was an anarchist. (A subsequent cable had reported Bonserbss's death.)—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THIRD COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

LONDON, October 23.

Mr. MacDonald announced, to-day, at Aberavon that a third Commissioner for the Irish Boundary Commission had been appointed and hoped that Ulster and the Free State would renew efforts to settle the difficulty.—Reuter.

MR. FISHER'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Joseph R. Fisher (late Editor of "the Northern Whig", Belfast) has been appointed third commissioner of the Irish Boundary Commission.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION CLOSES ON NOV. 1

OXFORD, Oct. 23.

The British Empire Exhibition at Wembley will be closed by the Prince of Wales, its President, on 1st November. This will be the Prince's first public appearance in England after his return from his tour of the United States and Canada. The ceremony will begin with the selection of massed bands of the brigade of guards followed by a display of marching and countermarching by massed fifes and drums.

The Prince will then deliver an address which will be broadcasted through the Stadium by loud speakers. Massed bands will give further selection and the ceremony will close with the National Anthem.—B. O. W.

PLEA FOR SUPPORT OF INDIAN ART.

CAPTAIN SOLOMON'S LECTURE.

LONDON, October 23.

Lecturing at the India Society on the work of the Bombay School of Art, Capt. Gladstone Solemon referred to Sir George Lloyd's recent suggestion of a central art institution at Delhi under Government patronage. He said this would mean rescuing Indian art from a niche in the museum and restoring her to a studio. That was the aim of all their efforts in Bombay where he hoped Sir Leslie Wilson would continue to receive warm support from the public in his zealous work on behalf of Indian art.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL

WANTED ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MR. NARIMAN'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

SIND COMMISSIONER'S INDISCRETION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

In the Council to-day after the interpellations, Mr. Nurmohamed (Hyderabad Sindh) drew the attention of the President to the action by the Commissioner in Sindh affecting the privileges of the House. In the July session a Sindh member speaking on the resolution of the Deputy President for the abolition of the Benches of Hon. Magistrates in Sindh had said that men of position did not attend regularly the sittings of the Benches as their colleagues were mostly recruited from the petty retired officials and that if the conditions did not improve he himself who was the Hon. Magistrate would have to resign. The Commissioner in Sindh published the official note in Sindh Official Gazette referring to the debate and specially referring to the remarks of the Sindh member and characterising them as untrue and proceeded to give statistics of the retired Officials on the Benches of the Hon. Magistrates and their ranks. Mr. Nurmohamed drew pointed attention to the word 'untrue' in that note in reference to the statement made in the Council and said that it constitutes an insult to the dignity of the House and breach of the privileges of the House.

The President said the House was justly highly sensitive in the matters concerning its dignity and privileges. The proper procedure was to move a formal adjournment of the House. Before proceeding further he would give the leader of the House an opportunity to make any statement he desired.

The Home Member said Government's attention had been drawn to the official note by the Commissioner in Sindh. Government agreed that the Commissioner's action was erroneous and that the Council was the only proper place for a reply officials and that the Commissioner in Sindh has been informed of Government's views.

Mr. Nurmohamad said he was not satisfied with the statement of the Home Member. He wanted to know Government's view not on the merits of question but on this particular action of the Commissioner in Sindh and what was due to the House. If no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming it would be his painful duty to move adjournment of the House.

The Home Member said Government had done the needful and if the feelings of any section of the House had been wounded by the Commissioner's action Government felt extremely sorry (Opposition cheers).

The President said he was glad Government's explanation was satisfactory on the incident affecting the privileges and dignity of the House. The President of the Council would always co-operate with the House in its endeavour to sustain the dignity and privileges of the House. (Opposition cheers).

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

After some more resolutions were disposed off, Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the following resolution on the Development Directorate:—This Council recommends to the Government, (a) that a Committee consisting of 12 non-official and elected members be appointed to enquire into the whole administration and working of the Development Directorate, to suggest ways and means of effecting retrenchments and to report on the advisability or otherwise of continuing the schemes taken in hand (b) that the Development Directorate be requested to co-operate with the said Committee, and afford all facilities and help in conducting the said inquiry and in making the said report; (c) that an independent officer or an expert be appointed to help the said Committee.

Mr. Nariman said his resolution was a modest one. The Council had not only economic grievance against the Development Directorate, but also constitutional right to assert. The Development Department ought to have been included in the Transferred Departments, by being amalagated with the Public Works Department. In 1921 speaking on the resolution moved by Dewan Bahadur Godbole for inclusion of the Development Department in the Transferred Department the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, as un-official member, had supported the resolution. He hoped the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir would not now oppose the modest resolution after having supported the right of the Council to control the Development Department, as a transferred subject. It was originally claimed that the object of the Development Department was to provide 50000 one room tenements at cheap rent on economic basis, but they had to levy the cotton cess to meet the losses of the Housing Scheme. In a pamphlet specially writen by Mr. Sc. Nhal Singh on behalf of the Development Department the schemes were described as commercial prospects. If there could be any analogy between commercial undertaking and the Development Department it was due to the Council that yearly balance sheets and annual reports were placed before it. The Council as representing the public who were the investors had a right to ask to be permitted to investigate into the working of the Department. The establishment charges were extravagant. 19 out of 20 superior posts had gone to Europeans in spite of the general policy of Indianisation. The schemes were of a gambling nature. The contracts have not been rightly made. the cement contract under which alone the loss would run into several lakhs. He next referred to the commission of Consulting Engineers and characterised it as a jobbery.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan supported the resolution.

SIR LAWLESS HEPPER EXPLAINS.

Sir Lawless Hepper said it was not for him as the head of the department to express any opinion on the demand for a committee. He would confine his remarks to removing certain misapprehensions that seemed to prevail. In regard to Cement contract it was entered with four Indian Cement companies for a period of ten years in 1922 when the price of Cement was high. The price was fixed on the basis of cost price plus 15 per cent. profit with strict conditions empowering the Development Department to inspect the accounts of the companies with a view to ascertaining the cost of production. The contract worked favourably to Government during the first year. Since 1923 owing to trade depression the total Indian demand for Cement has become much less than the total output of the Indian Cement companies with the result that the companies were putting in mark Cement at below the cost price. If the contract was non-existent and the Directorate went into the market for its requirements of Cement, taking advantage of the struggling Indian Cement, the Industrial Development Department could get Cement at a lower price. But the present position was unnatural and a temporary phase. The market was bound to return to normal conditions soon and even improve in prices. When the contract was entered into for ten years Government had anticipated that part of the contract period would work favourably for Government and part of it favourably for Cement companies. Taking the whole period of ten years he believed the Cement contracts would work ultimately in favour of Government. Whatever may be the case the Cement contract was a straight forward and honest deal.

THE HOUSING SCHEME.

As regards commission of 2 per cent. to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan as Consulting Engineers in regard to the Reclamation Scheme. The legal liability was accepted by Government before the Development Directorate came into existence. It was time the Commission worked out into a large sum annually (Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs approximately according to Mr. Nariman) but considering the total cost of the Reclamation Scheme it could not but be so. As regards the uneconomic character of the Housing Scheme Government had recognised from the beginning that the economic rent could not be realised on single room tenements and from the beginning anticipated loss which they recouped by levying the Cotton Cess. As regards the complaint that even at the reduced rent for the tenements the rent was beyond the capacity of th poor classes Government had made provision not for the poor classes but the working class and particularly the mill-hands. The poor classes benefitted indirectly by accommodation being released for them as mill-hands occupied the Development chawls. 62 per cent. of the occupants of the Development chawls were mill-hands. He recognised the Development chawls were not a satisfactory solution of the housing problem. Much could not be expected of the chaw's but in the absence of a better alternative they went a good deal towards mitigating the evil of the problem.

As regards the dredger "Kalu" it was originally owned by the Improvement Trust for the Sewri reclamation scheme. In 1916 the Government of India purchased the dredger for use in Basrah. After the war the dredger was in the Bombay harbour in charge of the Port Trust on behalf of the Government of India. The price of new dredger of the type of "Kalu" was Rs. 30 lakhs. The Bombay Government therefore had a good bargain in purchasing "Kalu" for Rs. 7 3/4 lakhs. It was known at the time of the purchase that minor repairs would be necessary, the dredger was not brought into use till now, not because it was not in order but because the dredger of its type could not be brought into use till a large section of the sea wall had been built.

As regards indenting of larger sized steel bars it was a trifling mistake which did not cost Government anything. It was a matter of controversy between experts as to the size of bars to be used. But as soon as it was realised larger sized bars had been imported the engineers reduced the quantity of Cement used and thus made up for the extra cost of larger sized steel bars. As to the surplus quantity indented it worked out profitably to Government as the import was made before the imposition of protective tariff on steel.

SEVERE RETRENCHMENT.

As regards retrenchment the Development Department had also embarked on a policy of severe retrenchment. As to the complaint that the establishment charges were prohibitive the figures on 31st August 1924 showed that the percentage of the establishment charges were as follows:—

Development Scheme:—9.86 per cent. including the cost of tools and plants. Backbay Reclamation Scheme 8 per cent. excluding the commission of 2 per cent. given to the Consulting Engineers but excluding machinery. Housing Scheme 6.77 per cent. including tools and the Suburban Scheme 21.9 per cent. including tools and the cost of the entire district revenue

(Continued on next page.)

REFORMS INQUIRY

FINANCE DEPT. AND TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

OFFICIAL WITNESSES' VIEWS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes of the Finance Department of the Government of India was examined by the Muddiman Committee to-day. He gave his personal views and suggested to increase, within the four corners of the Government of India Act, the financial autonomy of the local Governments. He said:—

The Local Governments should be required to compile their own accounts, but the audit of the accounts should remain a central subject under the control of the Auditor-General. The Local Governments should be made responsible for the custody of their own balances. The present rules relating to the imposition of provincial taxation should remain in force, but the position should, if possible, be clarified by a clearer demarcation of the fields of central and provincial taxation and by a corresponding revision of the schedules attached to the scheduled taxes rules. As regards borrowing in the open market, the existing rules should be maintained, but if the balances are separated the Local Governments should be given facilities for obtaining ways and means advances. The restrictions upon the powers of Local Governments to spend money on the Transferred Subjects should be reduced to the minimum sufficient to enable the Secretary of State in Council to fulfil his responsibility for the all-India Services. The powers and duties of Provincial Finance Departments should remain unchanged. Subject to any minor alterations of detail which may be found necessary, the existing rules, as regards famine insurance funds, should remain in force. The powers of superintendence, direction and control exercised over the Transferred Subjects by the Secretary of State and the Governor-General-in-Council are not susceptible of reduction. It would be an advantage to set fourth categorically the circumstances in, and the extent to, which these authorities will exercise their theoretically unlimited powers of the same nature in relation to the Reserved Subjects.

The President thanked Mr. Jukes for his valuable note submitted to the Committee which, he said put the position quite clearly. Questioned by the President Mr. Jukes stated that the suggestions made in his note were entirely personal and not on behalf of the Finance Department of the Government of India.

The President pointed out that the constitutional position was that all the revenues of India are vested in the King so the proposals about the financial autonomy of the provinces must be read subject by that; although considerable advance could be made under the Act. Mr. Jukes said the provinces could get under the consitution practically the same amount of financial autonomy as the Government of India itself enjoyed. Mr. Jukes further opined that the Treasury Control in England was infinitely more stringent and that the influence of the Finance Department on the policy was unavoidable.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru observed that the Secretary of State had power to enter into contracts and spend money in England and that unless the Act was amended absolute financial autonomy could not be granted either to the Government of India or to the Provincial Governments. Mr. Jukes agreed that this adjustment could not be brought about by any one of the rules.

Dr. Sapru next pointed out that in South Africa the revenues were vested in the Governor-General-in-Council and in Canada and Australia there were no provisions with regard to vesting the revenues, but there was only one single consolidated fund so that any changes that could be introduced by the rules must be consistent with the Act.

Mr. Jinnah also laid stress on the same point.

Sir Alexander Muddiman intervening, put it to witness that although the changes he was suggesting did not go beyond the Act still they must be done as a preliminary to any system of financial autonomy.

Witness:—Certainly.

MR. MARR'S EXAMINATION.

Mr. A. Marr who is Financial Secretary to Bengal Government for the past five years was examined on Thursday.

In his memorandum Mr. Marr explains the change in the position of the Finance Department compared with the pre-Reform days. Under the old procedure the Finance Department had a great deal of say in the final decision as to which new scheme should go into the next year's budget and had the important power of being able to re-appropriate savings under one major head towards schemes under another major head so long as the total provisional budget was not exceeded.

Under the Reforms the Finance Department has lost the power about transfer of money and cannot do it without the sanction of the Legislative Council. The rules provide that the Finance Department shall examine a new scheme for expenditure and not provide any money unless the scheme has been so examined.

Since Lord Lytton had taken over charge he has asked the Departments to draw up a policy to get it accepted by the Government and then to frame schemes.

Mr. Marr made it clear in his examination by the President and other members that if a scheme was properly prepared the Finance Department had no power to turn it down. They must put the scheme in the schedule and it would be for the Government as a whole to decide for which scheme to provide funds in the budget.

He emphasised the fact that the Finance Department did not allocate funds. It only examined schemes and it was for the Government to allocate funds. If there had not been financial stringency there would not have been this cry against the Finance Department.

Examined by the President Mr. Marr said the Finance Member in Bengal had not charge of any other important spending Department. So he had no prejudice in favour of any of the other Departments. The Finance Department examined the schemes of both the halves from the same point of view and impartially. If the scheme was not properly worked out the Finance Department noted its objection. If the Minister did not agree the case went to the Governor for decision. Only in one case namely, for the pro was overruled on a larger number of occasions. Very often the Minister accepted the objection of the Finance Department without taking the case to the Governor.

Answering some more questions of the President the witness said the Transferred Departments had been given a greater proportion of the increased expenditure. He did not think the appointment of a Joint Finance Secretary was required. Secretaries of Departments should be able to present proper schemes. As for a separate purse he saw no difficulty in working it from the point of view of the Finance Department. He agreed that if financial autonomy was granted the Provinces would have to raise loans on their revenues and that when financial autonomy was granted provinces would have to be given a proper start. The Meston Award, from the point of view of Bengal, should be urgently revised.

FINANCE IN CHARGE OF A MINISTER.

He did not propose any change in the present system of balances being held with the Government of India. The witness saw no constitutional difficulty in placing finance in charge of a Minister if the rules were amended.

The President said that even in a unified Government all Departments felt irritation against the Finance Department. (Laughter.)

The witness replying to Sir Arthur stated that in Bengal the Finance Department had nothing to do with the allocation of funds which was settled by the Government jointly.

Dr. Paranjpye depicted the position of a Minister who had a short time to frame and carry out schemes because his tenure was only three years. He suggested that in such cases the Ministers should be given a lump sum in the first year.

The witness said in exceptional cases it was done but in one year they gave five lakhs for primary education of which four and a half lakhs were not used because the scheme was not ready. Thus four and a half lakhs was unnecessarily locked up.

The great need was the formulation of a policy and a proper scheme.

SEPARATE SOURCES OF TAXATION.

Dr. Paranjpye asked the witness if there was a separate purse would he agree to earmarking separate sources of taxation for separate heads?

Mr. Marr replied that it would be bad finance. It would be less objectionable if taxation heads were ear-marked for the Reserved and Transferred halves separately. Dr. Sapru pointed out that when he was a Member of the Functions Committee a similar proposal was opposed by the Provincial Governments for fear that the Government would be cursed twice by the tax-payer and there would be rivalry between the two halves and there would be favourites in the Council for the Transferred side.

The witness agreed that there were difficulties.

Sir Sivaswamy said one Local Government had suggested that Administrative Departments be given the right to re-appropriate from one head to another.

Witness opposed it strongly as it would lessen the control of the Council considerably. For instance if the Council had cut down a grant to a certain figure the Finance Department never permitted it to be exceeded while if the power of re-appropriation was given, then despite the vote of the Council more money might be spent on a head for which the Council had voted a smaller money.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

establishment as Collector etc. included in it for the convenience of the accountant.

Sir Lawless Happer said he claimed that these figures of percentages did not justify the complaint of extravagant establishment charges as any engineer would be able to assure the House. As regards the charge that there was no demand for the development lands it was true that owing to general depression there was not demand that was expected. The department had recognised this factor and had curtailed their undertakings. This was reported to the Council in a note presented in the budget session of 1923. Retrenchment was in force in regard to the suburban schemes for over one year with good results. Before retrenchment the establishment charges were Rs. 448,000 yearly, which were reduced to Rs. 246,000 yearly, working out more than 50 per cent. of the reduction. There was no more scope for retrenchment. In regard to the Housing Scheme an annual saving of Rs. 80,000 has been effected on establishments alone. The revised estimates for the current year showed savings of Rs. 60 lakhs out of the budgetted provision of which Rs. ten lakhs were savings on establishments charges. The Suburban Scheme was considerably curtailed and no expansion will be undertaken until there was demand for more lands.

GENERAL POLICY.

As regards the general policy in regard to the Development Schemes firstly, the Backbay Reclamation Scheme has gone so far that it would be a most ill-advised step to scrap the scheme. There could be no backing out. Rs. 437 lakhs have been so far sunk and costly machinery indented. To scrap the scheme now will be not only to lose all possibility of profiting by the scheme but even abandoning all hopes of realising the expenses at least. The scheme was intended to provide open sites, playing ground and accommodation for public and private offices. If the scheme were abandoned it would be an injury done to unborn generations.

In the Housing Schemes out of originally planned 50,000 single room tenements construction of 17,000 tenements has been embarked upon. Government had decided not to add to this undertaking until these 17,000 rooms have been completely built and occupied. There was no scope for further curtailment of the Housing Scheme.

As regards the suburban scheme though opinions may differ speaking for himself he thought the suburban scheme was the most profitable of the schemes. Suburban development was the only solution of the housing difficulties of the middle classes. The Development Department has decided upon the cautious policy of not undertaking any extension of their undertakings until the plots on their hands had been sold. Government had further decided in pursuit of their curtailment policy to de-notify 3,000 acres of suburban lands which had been originally notified for acquisition for purposes of the scheme. In financial as well as public interest it would not be advisable to scrap the Development Department or to further curtail their activities.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana), supported Mr. Nariman's resolution. He said he was not satisfied by Sir Lawless Hepper's statement. Financially ruinous undertakings have been embarked upon and there was need for a searching inquiry.

HON. MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he sympathised with the desire of members of the Council to acquaint themselves with the working of the Development Department. During the budget session Mr. Lalji Naranji had tabled a resolution but it was not moved owing to unfavourable balloting. But as soon as the resolution was tabled, though it was neither adopted nor even discussed, he took action upon the resolution by utilising the Advisory Committee consisting of elected representatives of the Corporation Port Trust, the Indian and European Chambers of Commerce, Millowners Association and etc., which was already in existence to go into the whole question as desired by Mr. Lalji Naranji in his resolution barring the question of amalgamation of the department with the P. W. D. Committee consisted of Mr. Fazul I. Rahimtulla and Dr. Sukhia representing Corporation, Chairman Bombay Port Trust representing the Trust, Mr. J. B. Petit representing the Millowners' Association, Mr. Reed representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Maganlandas Ramji representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber, a representative of the Trades' Association, Messrs. De Monte Rodrigues and P. J. Vakil representing the suburban areas Ghatkopar and notified area and Messrs. Joseph Baptista and S. K. Bole representing the Council. Excepting Mr. Baptista and Mr. Bole who were nominated other gentlemen were elected by the associations and public bodies to which they belonged to serve on the Advisory Committee constituted. To advise the Development Department, the Advisory Committee came into existence long before Mr. Lalji Naranji gave notice of the resolution but the Committee was invited to investigate into the working of department in the main terms of Mr. Lalji Narnji's resolution as a special case to meet public sentiment as represented by that resolution.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir claimed that the Committee was both competent and representative and as it was now working in the terms of the resolution he would ask the Council to await publication of the report.

NO MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Jayakar said Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's speech was unconvincing. He did not understand why the Council was singled out for exceptional discourtesy of Government selecting its representatives on the Advisory Committee by nomination and not by election. Continuing he said, "this House on all occasions when it had a chance has taken the greatest interest in this question and has missed no opportunity of frankly expressing its opinion on that it considers to be ruinous extravagance of this department. Is that the reason why Government did not allow this House to elect its own representatives on this Committee? This House will forget them if the Hon. General Member will make sufficient amends for such discourtesy by allowing this House at this stage to elect at least four representatives on this committee. If the Hon. friend agrees to this proposal of mine which, the House will agree, is a most reasonable one, and if he further agrees to include in the terms of reference to the Committee several points which Mr. Nariman desires to include in his enquiry and also the last two clauses of his resolution which are not included in the resolution of Mr. Laljee Naranjee on which Mr. General Member acted, then I feel that this House may be induced not to accept it. I am not desirous of going into the past history of this ruinous enterprise but I am anxious that perpetration of such extravagance is made impossible.

Concluding Mr. Jayakar said, "The Director of Development, who has made a lucid speech relating to the details of his administration, has in his comments forgotten a most important consideration that public mind has been so full of suspicion on these questions that in their own interest the Government ought to sugmit to a public Committee of enquiry. Not only must the Government be economic but they must also aim at creating a reputation for economy."

Messrs. D. B. Advani, Hussainbhai Lalji, Deputy-President, Mr. Phalajani and others supported the resolution. The latter read extracts from the report of Auditor-General and Accountant-General, passing strictures on inadequate control exercised by the Finance Department.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

The Finance Member, Hon. Mr. Lawrence, said the Finance Department had appointed a part-time expert officer stationed in Bombay on behalf of the Government of India as a financial adviser to the Finance Department in regard to the working of the Development Department. The duty of the Financial Adviser is to be in close touch with the expenditure incurred in the Development Department and advise the Finance Department. After his return from England, said Mr. Lawrence, he had consulted the Financial Adviser and asked him to go thoroughly into the operations of the Development Department. The Financial Adviser was originally as pessimistic as any member of the House in his view of the Development Department's operations, but after he had gone into the whole question he was converted into an optimist and now had given his opinion that the schemes would ultimately prove profitable. The remarks of the Auditor-General and the Accountant-General related only to technical irregularities. To these accounts the officers, for whom he had every respect, commencing the work without the sanctioned estimate was a heinous crime. He hoped, provided the House was satisfied that the work of the Development Department had been well done and not badly done, the House would condone the technical irregularities. The Development Scheme has progressed with great expedition and Government were satisfied that on the whole the Department had rendered a good account of itself.

Replying to the debate Mr. Nariman said the Advisory Committee was unacceptable. Mr. Jayakar had suggested a reasonable compromise and he hoped Government would accept it.

In winding up the debate the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir maintained the statement by Sir Lawless Hepper was the convincing proof of Government's sincerity to purpose a cautious policy and effect all possible retrenchment. He was of opinion that the trade depression was bound to end sooner or later and that the Development Schemes would ultimately prove profitable. He also claimed that by his action in empowering the Advisory Committee to investigate into the working of the Department he had given proof of his desire to meet the views of unofficial members in a sympathetic spirit. He excluded from the reference to the Committee the question of amalgamation of the Directorate with the Public Works Department as he was satisfied that it would not be advantageous to them financially. He was prepared to give experts to the Advisory Committee for their assistance if the Committee demanded it and expert advice was not very costly. He would have accepted the suggestion of the Leader of the Swarajya Party if there had been any unanimity amongst unofficial members on it. But he found there was disagreement between non-Brahmins and Swarajists on the question. Government would always try to meet public opinion on the question to their best ability.

The resolution was pressed to a division.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

After voting had taken place the President announced that a difficult situation had arisen. When Tellers had signed the voting papers the difference between the votes on two sides was one. After the Tellers had signed the voting papers one member voted on the losing side thus leading to a tie. The President could either disallow the vote given after the Tellers had signed the voting papers or give his casting vote. Either course did not appeal to him. He would therefore exercise his right of ordering a fresh division in the meanwhile he would call upon the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to make a statement which he desired to make.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said, since he spoke it had been represented to him that all parties in the House were agreed that instead of the Council electing 4 persons to the Advisory Committee Government should nominate to the Committee 4 persons agreed upon between un-official members of the House. He could not commit Government definitely but he promised Government would give the suggestion best consideration.

Mr. Jayakar said what had happened was that before the division took place he had suggested certain names for election to the Advisory Committee. His non-Brahmin friends had agreed to those names and he passed those names to the Hon Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. But since the Hon. Member had not accepted the suggestion it had dropped.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he was sorry there was any misunderstanding. He thought the only difference between unofficial members was whether additions to the Advisory Committee should be by election or by nomination. Whatever the result of the division he would keep his promise to give the best consideration to the suggestion of the Leader of the Swaraj Party supported by other parties also

MR. NARIMAN'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

On a fresh division being called the resolution was carried by 39 votes to 35 votes amidst loud opposition cheers.

The House adjourned at 7-30 p.m. instead of 7 p.m. till 11 a.m. to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

GOVT. AND PENSIONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

During the interpellation hour to-day, the Government replied that the proceedings under the Workmens' Compensation Act are being taken for payment of compensation to the families of those killed in the recent Ahmedabad mill incident. Replying to Mr. Jayakar in regard to the resolution published in the Press on 23rd August 1924 that participation by the pensioneree in the anti-Government agitation propaganda will be constructed as misconduct entailing forfeiture of pension, Government replied that the resolution has been cancelled. Replying to Mr. Nariman Government said stones to the value of over Rs. 9 lakhs including the cost of the dredger Kalu was purchased from the Minister of Mauritious. The cost of the dredger came to Rs. 7,76,450 on which commission of 1½ per cent. was paid to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, consulting engineers, in spite of the fact that the dredger was purchased from the Department of the Home Government under an agreement that the commission of 1½ per cent. shall be paid to the engineers on all purchases made for the reclamation scheme. In replying supplementary questions it was also said that before the purchase, the dredger was examined by a Committee of experts appointed by the Government of India in 1916 who reported it to be in good order and that after the purchase minor repairs had to be made to the dredger and that since the purchase the dredger has not worked so far, but was expected to work in one month.

Mr. Jayakar asked:—(a) Will Government state whether they intend to carry out the recommendation contained in the resolution passed during the last session of this House that Government should declare total prohibition to be attained within 20 years to be the goal of their excise policy. (b) If so will Government state when they will be in a position to make a declaration to that effect.

The Hon. Mr. Delavi:—(a) The whole question in all its aspects together with the recommendation contained in the resolution referred to is under consideration of the Government. (b) Very likely before the next session.

Replying to another question Government said the Development Department have to far used 65810 tons of cements working out an average of 58½ tons of daily purchase and that the cement has been purchased from (1) Messrs. Mitsui Busan Kaisha Ltd., (2) Messrs. The Indian States and Eastern Agency, (3) Messrs. The Dwarka Cement Company Ltd., (4) Messrs. The Bundi Portland Cement Ltd., (5) Messrs. The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., (6) Messrs. The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and (d) The Agreement for the supply of cement with the firms Nos. 3 to 6 commenced from the post September 1922.

INCOME FROM COTTON CESS.

Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi asked:—Will Government state the income from the Cotton Cess every year since 1920 and the amount spent out of such income during the same period for the purposes of Bombay Development schemes showing separately the expenditure made to meet the losses incurred on (a) Housing schemes and (b) Suburban schemes?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—Information required is as under:—

Realisations from the cess. In 1920/21 Rs. 2,75,606; in 1921/22 Rs. 19,58,907; in 1922/23 Rs. 19,01,169; in 1923/24 Rs. 21,72,442. Amount utilised for housing schemes; in 1920/21 Rs. 2,08,939; in 1921/22 Rs. 15,58,907; in 1922/23 Rs. 15,01,169; 1923/24 Rs. 17,92,442 and amounted utilised for suburban scheme in 1920/21 Rs. 94,049; in 1922/23 Rs. 2,41,744 in 1923/24 Rs. 7,40,666. Teh total realisations for four years ending March 1924 amounts to over Rs. 62 lakhs of which nearly Rs. 50½ lakhs have been utilised for the Housing schemes and nearly Rs. 11 lakhs for the suburban schemes leaving the balance of about 11½ lakhs.

LIBERALS' AWAKENING.

SHOULD CONGRESS BE MERE SOCIAL ORGANISATION?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Liberal Federation a meeting was held to consider the present political situation. Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty, M.L.C., observed that during the first Council there was cohesion among the non-Brahmins but in the new Council ambition got the upper hand.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudliar, M.L.C., said that the three cardinal principles upon which the present organisation of the Congress was based, namely Hindu-Moslem Unity, the removal of untouchability and the spinning of 2,000 yards of yarn made the Congress a mere social reform organisation. Speaking on communal representation he said that they could not attain Swaraj unless they gave practical assent to the principle of communal representation and that unless the Mussalmans were granted communal representation they could not take any step forward. There was a hue and cry over the idea of Mr. C. R. Das being invited to England by the British Government but the speaker asked if the Germans could be called or if De Valera could be called what was the danger if Mr. Das was invited? Whether the Labour Government was in power or any other Government there would not be a radical change in the consideration of the Indian problem.

CASE AGAINST PT K. K. MALAVIYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

In connection with the Allahabad disturbances a case has been started against Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya M.L.A., for the alleged refusal to serve as a special police-officer during the recent riots here. It is alleged Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya refused to take an appointment order and badge and also declined to give any note to that effect. The Pandit in defence stated that he did not refuse to accept the appointment order. He told the server of the order that he had seen Mr. Douglas, the Magistrate, about it. The trying Magistrate has postponed the hearing in order to see Mr. Douglas in view of the facts disclosed.

SHRINE OF KAPIL MUNI.

ANNUAL FAIR AT KOLAYAT (RAJPUTANA.)

Thirty miles to the south-west of Bikaner, the Capital of the Bikaner State in Rajputana, stands the sacred spot Kolayat. The place acquires its sanctity from Kapil Muni, who according to the Hindu Shastras was an incarnation of Vishnu, and is known throughout the world as the author of Sankhya Philosophy. Kapil Muni is said to have passed many years at Kolayat in meditation and austere penance. In addition to the Shrine of Kapil Muni there are numerous temples dedicated to different deities.

The Shrine and the temples are situated on the three banks of a beautiful lake, whose waters command the same degree of reverence as the holy Ganges, Ganga Sagar in Bangal, Pushkar in Rajputana and other important places of pilgrimage in India.

A Mela or Fair is held at Kolayat annually, and the State Authorities appoint a special committee or officials and others to look after the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela. The next Mela takes place between Katik Sud 11 and Katik Sud 15 (7th to 11th November). Kolayat is reached by a short railway journey from Bikaner and during the Mela special Pilgrim trains will be carried at reduced fares. Bikaner itself is easily accessible by railway from all parts of India and ample comfortable accommodation is available for visitors in the Dak Bungalow and Dharmsala.

TARIFF BOARD.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS' EVIDENCE.

The Indian Tariff Board met again on Friday in the Town Hall at 11 a.m. and examined Mr. A. M. Green, Collector of Customs, Bombay. Mr. Green had tendered in a tabulated statement of facts and figures regarding the importation of steel.

Asked by the President that owing to the fall in price of continental steel as measured in sterling and that the price of British steel has remained the same, whether it was not the proper remedy to tax the continental steel and leave the British steel, in so far as the internal price was due to lower sterling price of imported steel, and if so, whether it would entail difficulties to the Custom officials, the witness said it would.

The President then pointed out that the Government of India in all their commercial treaties with other countries had reserved to themselves the right to give preferential treatment to Empire products. If that plan were adopted and if it were suggested to have tariff legislation providing varying duties according to the country of origin the President liked to know whether it would mean any administrative difficulties.

To this the witness replied that there would be considerable difficulties. They would have to fix different rates of duties according to the place of origin. From his experience in Bombay during the War, he would say that it would mean considerable detention of goods and the taking of bonds when certificates were not forthcoming. It was also found that certificates of origin were of very doubtful value the only machinery giving them being the Consuls of different countries. And it was impossible to do anything than accept the assurances of the firms that they were purchasing from within the Empire. There were also cases of certificates being forged.

Asked by Mr. Ginwalla if there could be any difficulty in raising the import duties to provide against rising exchange, the witness gave an affirmative answer. Witness further said it was a question of legislation, as it could not be done by notification.

In answer to the President's question as to the probable effect of having a lower duty on steel guaranteed British Standard and a higher duty on steel not so guaranteed the witness said that there would be a danger of fraud and evasion. There would obviously have to be a system of certificate as the Customs staff had not sufficient knowledge to make metallurgical tests.

Asked by the President as to the difficulties, if any, of the Customs officials if it were suggested that heavier duty be levied on all steel of which the real value was below a certain level the witness said that every consignment would have to be carefully examined.

To Mr. Kale's question whether it would not be better if the Government of India were encouraged to fix a particular date for levying a higher rate of duties than leaving it to the Customs officials the witness gave an affirmative answer.

Mr. Kale further asked whether the frequent change in the rate of duties would not foster speculation.

To this the witness said that there was a probability of speculation.

The Board then adjourned.

COTTON GROWING IN EMPIRE.

LONDON, October 23.

Lord Derby presiding at a meeting of the Empire Cotton growing Corporation, said that the development of cotton in the Empire for the past twelve months has exceeded all expectations.

Mr. Jackson, seconding the report, gave figures showing that Empire production had increased in average by 64,000 bales in 1917-18, 134,000 in 1921-22 and 200,000 in 1923-24.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

In the share market jutes opened steady and showed a consistent improvement in tone throughout the day. Both Clive and Howrah were fully dealt in. Coals attracted a fair inquiry at level rates. Teas were firm and a large business was put through. Doolaani, Kalacherra, Tirrihannah and Rutema were in eager demand. In miscellaneous except for an inquiry for Burma Finance and mining this section was dull and uninteresting. Government securities were firm on a good local and bombay inquiry. 3½ per cent Government paper found strong buyers at Rs. 89/12. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent Government paper Rs. 89/10, 3½ per cent. Government paper 66/2, 5 per cent loan 1924/55, 97/4, 6 per cent war bonds 1926, 100/3, do. 1927, 100/7, do. 1930 101/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 352.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 77, Sind Light Railway 156.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8, Dunbar 196, Kesoram 5/4.

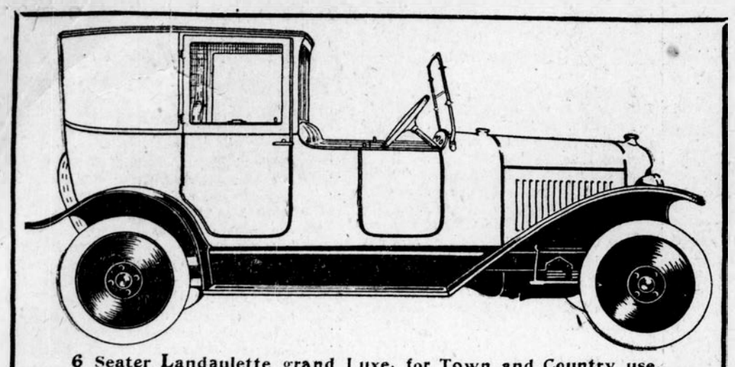
Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 107, Anglo India 414/8, Auckland 280, Bally 227, Belvedere 550, Birla 9/10, Champdany 186, Cheviot 280/8, Clive 46/2, Empire 53/8, Fort William 418, Howrah 46/10, Hukumchand ord. 12, Kamarhatty 613, Kinnison pref. 116, Lansdowne 362/8, Lawrence ord. 660/8, do. pref. 114, Nathati 482, New Central 562, Orient 217, Presidency 8/8, Reliance 63/12, Union 614.

Coals.—Albion 5/10, Bansjorah 16, Equitable 16/12, Jasudih 1/6, New Kendah 9, Sudamdih 3/12.

Miscellaneous:—Marshall and Co., India Ld. 3/4, British India Corporation ord. 4/6, Purnea Rice 2/12, Howrah Oil 9/10, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/12.

Tea Companies:—Banarhat 308, Bateli 4, Bishnauth 32, Eastern Tersi 6/12, East India 23/8, Grob B 17/12, Hasimara 85/8, Kalacherra 120, Loobah fully paid 15/8, Maulvie 13/8, Namburnadi 12/4, New Samanbagh 40/12, New Terai 20, Oodlabari 34/4, Orang 10/8, Rajabari 18/8, Rutema 18/10, Sapoi 23/4, Seajuli 47/12, Sarugaon 17/12, Teen Ali 16/12, Tellapara 508, Tezpore 13/8, Tirrihannah 28.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.



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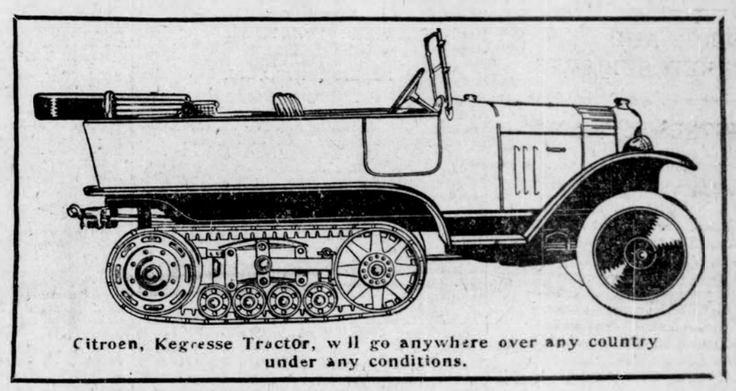

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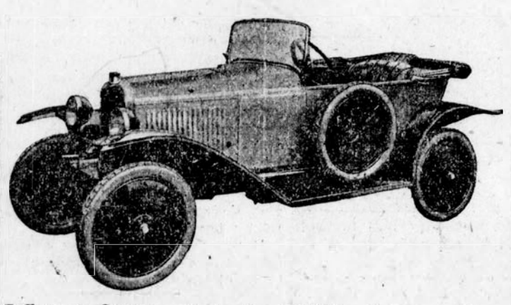

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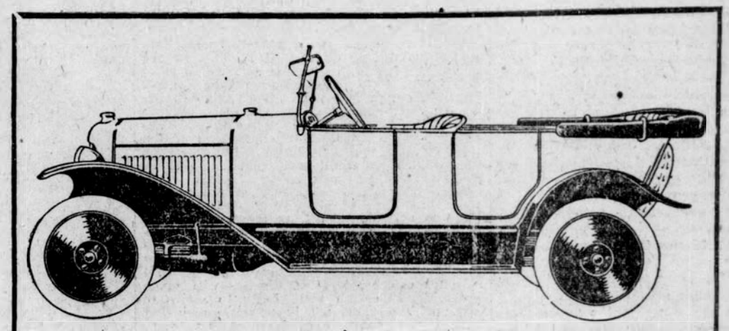

4/5 Seater Serie Luxe Touring Car 35/40 miles per gallon.

INDIAN SHIPING.

(Continued from page 7.)

with the troubles of a separate Merchant Marine? What altruistic motives and what a brotherly love! To such questions raised by some witnesses, a very simple answer can be given exactly in the same kind of interrogatories as follows. India has awakened to a sense of her own national consciousness and fully realised the necessity of future independent progress. Under these circumstances, why does India need a separate merchant marine? India wants her own separate Merchant Marine to increase her national wealth by preventing the annual drainage of crores of rupees taken away by Foreign Shipping Companies. India wants a separate Merchant Marine for the proper growth of her own trade and commerce and the real protection and development of her own Industries. India wants a separate Merchant Marine for the economic development of her neglected ports, for reviving an old avenue of career on sea for the sons of the soil, and for building up the nucleus of an Indian Navy of the future for protecting and defending her people both on sea and shore. Had India such a National Merchant Marine at the time of the great war, what a tower of strength it would have been to the Empire and like the splendid services of the Indian army, how invaluable would have been its services to England in its hour of great trial?

RESERVATION OF COASTING TRADE.

Then they tell us that there should be "complete freedom on the seas." Reservation of the Coasting Trade of India to Indian shipping, they predict, "would surely result in an inefficient service accompanied as a corollary with high freights." They ask, why should you have "the luxury of having those services Indian owned and managed?" Is the love of the Imperial brother quite honest in this solicitude for our welfare? It is, however, surprising that they should talk about the freights going up as soon as they go out of the Indian Ocean. Did the vested interests always keep freight at a reasonable level? Is it not a fact that at the end of April 1922, those who monopolised the trade between India and Africa, were compelled to reduce the freights from India to the African ports by 100 to 200 per cent. and yet that left them sufficient margin of profits? Experience has also shown us that the vested interests have not always fixed the rates of freight in the interests of trade but often for the benefit and nourishment of their feeder Lines. Is there not sufficient evidence on record to show that the unholy alliance between a foreign steamship company and a certain Railway responsible for retarding the legitimate growth of the port of Tuticorin? Was that in the interests of Indian shippers and for the purpose of maintaining a reasonable level of freight? Having regard, therefore, to their record in the past, such an argument comes with ill grace from their mouth. Once the Coasting Trade is reserved to Indian shipping, fresh Indian capital is bound to come forth and internal competition will surely keep the freights at a reasonable level.

And as to the question of efficiency, the less said the better. Whenever a new industry is started in this country or whenever any activity of national importance is launched, the cry of inefficiency is always raised. It is true that during the boom period many industries were started and some of them have failed but that was due to the world conditions which affected all the countries more or less. Such failures cannot afford a true basis for judging the ability and efficiency of a nation. Efficiency does not vary with the colour of the skin. That doctrine is now completely exploded. Is efficiency merely the monopoly of the British? Have not the Japanese attained to a high level of efficiency in the world of shipping? Have not the Italians made their mark in the shipping world and are they not maintaining efficient Services with the liberal help of their national Government? Why cannot then Indians attain to efficiency in this department of national activity? After all efficiency requires for its clear expression an unfettered opportunity and congenial environment

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

But what about the freedom on the seas? Freedom for whom? Never was there a greater mockery of the use of the expression "freedom on the seas" than when it was seriously mentioned by the local head of an important vested interest in the dissenting minute of the Report. This freedom on the seas so far as the Indian coast is concerned means freedom for foreigners, not for Indians. During the last 50 years a number of Indian companies tried to ply their steamers in the Indian Ocean, but as they came upon the preserve of the vested interests, they were, wiped out of existence. They claim Indian Ocean as their own preserve and yet they talk of the freedom on the seas? Such talk only reminds one of the cat going on a pilgrimage after killing a hundred rats.

Then they remark that state managed and state aided shipping has failed in other countries and India should not, therefore, try the experiment. Let me warn you gentlemen, that this is a deliberate attempt to draw a red herring across the path of Indian shipping by bringing the question of State managed shipping to the front. India has not asked for a State managed shipping. What we demand is the Reservation of the Coasting Trade of India to Indian shipping, which is quite different proposition. State Aid is different from State management which may merely be one of its many forms. Even the classic triplet of America, Australia and Canada, so often held up as examples of the disastrous effects of State management prove that so far as these national attempts aimed at the development of a merchant marine, they have been crowned with success. Even as regards losses so far as Australia is concerned Mr. Larkin, the Chairman of the Commonwealth Line, after pointing out that the losses of the Company were being materially reduced every year, anticipated that the Line will show a substantial profit next year. However, it is not my intention to put forward a case for State management. What we want for India is the direct and indirect forms of State Aid which have given such remarkable results in Japan. But these Neo-Imperialists always point out the alleged failures of various countries as will suit their own interested theories irrespective of the fact whether such references are relevant or otherwise. Japan has attained to a very important and influential position in the world of shipping and that is mainly due to the liberal and substantial help which the National Government has been giving for years past to the shipping of that country. If the small island of Japan could succeed in building up a powerful merchant marine with the help of State Aid, why should India, with a long Coast line fail in a similar endeavour if only Government were honest in their profession to help National Shipping?

And this brings me to the attitude of our Government in this connection. You are aware, gentlemen, that a Resolution was passed in the Council of State and accepted by the Government in March 1922 to the effect that Indian companies should be given preference for the carriage of the Government and Railway materials from any port to India when the rates of the Indian and the Foreign Companies were the same. It is true that in 1922 we were sent an enquiry for the carriage of a few cows and a few goats from Karachi to Rangoon, but during the whole year, 1923-24 not a single inquiry has been sent to us. Are we, therefore, to conclude that not a single ton of Government or Railway material was carried from any port to India? Had there been a national Government would they have ever violated the spirit of such a Resolution?

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The Report of the Mercantile Marine Committee was submitted to the Government in the beginning of March and was published by them in the middle of July, more than four months after its submission. Was there any justification for such an unusual delay in the publication of a Report of a nation building industry? And although it is now more than seven months since the submission of the Report, we do not know what the views of the Government are or what action they propose to take in regard to the recommendations made by the Committee. It is however, a very encouraging sign that the Indian members of the Legislative Assembly to whom we owe a debt of gratitude, have been evincing very keen interest in problems connected with Indian shipping. It however, appears that Mr. Neogy who had sent a Bill for the Reservation of the Coasting Trade of India to Indian Shipping, had to withdraw the same because he understood that the Government of India had not taken the opinion of the Crown Lawyers as to whether the Bill for reserving the Coasting Trade of India contravened or not Section 736 (b) of the English Merchant Shipping Act. It is very strange that the Government were not able to get the opinion of the Crown Lawyers for more than seven months after the submission of the Report, when a special reference to the same was made by the members of the Committee themselves. I leave it to you to say whether anything better can be expected from the present Government. I do not wish in any way whatsoever to introduce politics into business; but at a time when the Egyptians, are trying to lay the foundations of an Egyptian Mercantile Marine, the apathy and inability of our Government to move quickly or even to move at all when questions of national importance are concerned need no demonstration. I have however, gentlemen, not the slightest doubt that with your continued cooperation and goodwill in the future as in the past and with the courageous help and the incessant demand of the Indian mercantile community for a National Merchant Marine, no Government however unsympathetic it may be, shall dare to shelve such an important document and thus defeat for ever the demand of the Nation for the creation of this important National Industry. With these words, I beg to move that the Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1924 be adopted.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded.

Some shareholders then put questions to the Chairman in regard to the management of the Company. Mr. P. H. Vasavda asked whether besides the amount of salaries and wages mentioned in the report there was any other item for this purpose.

A SHAREHOLDER'S COMPLAINT

Mr. Hormusji Fardoonji Mogal then urged that the meetings of the shareholders should only be called on Saturdays. Besides, he said there was no depreciation shown in regard to motor cars, furniture or steamers. He also regretted that the agents had taken commission even on interests derived from shareholders' money. He also pointed out to the exorbitant salary of the Secretary which was, he said, more than that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. He did not think that the Secretary was more intelligent, more experienced, or more capable than the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who were not only highly educated but also highly capable Government officers discharging responsible duties. He asked the Chairman to state to the shareholders as to what salary the Secretary was earning before the inception of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., after the inception of the Company and also at present.

Mr. A. R. Subedar then asked whether the report and balance sheet were framed strictly under the Indian Companies' Act Section 131.

The Chairman replied that the auditors had certified that the report and balance sheet were framed strictly according to law.

Replying to other questions the Chairman said the depreciation would be shown in the reduction of capital. In regard to the interest on commission, the Chairman said according to the agreements the agents were justified in taking it. Referring to the salary of the Secretary, he said it was up to the directors to engage staff and pay them according to their qualifications. In the salaries and wages, he said the expenditure on the steamers was not shown.

Some shareholders then urged the agents and directors to manage the business of the Company on sound, business like an economical business.

The Chairman assured the shareholders that the directors were doing their best to work the Company's affairs on as economical basis as possible. The directors, he said, had now resolved not to advance any loan to any body in future.

Mr. Vasavda then asked the Chairman to carry the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 to Reserve Fund Account instead of Bad Debts Reserve Account as mentioned in the report.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, a director, said by taking the amount of Rs. 100,000 to the Reserve Fund Account, the shareholders would have to pay the commission to the agents and also pay income tax and supertax to the Government which would absorb nearly Rs. 20,000 as this amount would be considered as profit.

Mr. Vasavda was not satisfied with this reply and he moved his suggestion in form of a proposition which the Chairman disallowed. There was a great uproar at this stage and the Chairman put his proposition for the adoption of the report to votes and some shareholders raised hands while some shouted "no." The Chairman declared the proposition carried after counting the number of hands.

A shareholder demanded a poll but the Chairman disallowed.

Dividend at the rate of annas fourteen per share was then approved.

ELECTION OF DIRECTOR.

A shareholder then moved that Mr. Vasavda be elected a director but the Chairman disallowed this proposition as notice of seven days according to the rules was not given to the Company.

A shareholder then moved the election of Mr. Revashanker Jagjiwan Zaveri as director against which another shareholder moved an amendment that Mr. Vasavda be appointed a director.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order and took votes on the original proposition and declared it as carried. Some shareholders therefore did not seem to be satisfied and got uproarious again and shouted "shame, shame." Poll was then demanded on the proposition of Mr. Revashanker's election as a director and the Chairman fixed Friday noon to 5 p.m. for the purpose.

Auditors were then appointed for the ensuing year and the meeting dispersed. It lasted for two hours.

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You can commence to put your stomach and liver troubles behind you from to-day, whether they take the form of pains after eating, headaches, biliousness, or constipation. The first thing is to give help to your digestive organs.

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BY TAKING MOTHER

S. SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your report in the last meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the 18th instant, published in your issue of the 20th instant, I wish to point out to you that the report is in some places inaccurate. I did not say, as you report of me as having said, that "the holders said that they should have absolute management of the property to do as they liked, without any control of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee." What I said was that, if some specific and some general powers mentioned by me at the meeting were given to the Estate Committee including the holders, I had reason to believe that the holders could be persuaded to work on the Estate Committee.—Yours etc.

R. S. PADBIDRI,
Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MONEY:

Conditions in the Money Market have remained easy with plentiful supplies of immediate funds, although there are already indications of a strong development in demand for the finance of the cotton crop next month. Call money was on offer throughout the week at about 2 per cent with few borrowers. The rate for fixed deposits for three months is about 3¼ per cent and for six months about 5 per cent.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows a decrease of Rs. 48.01 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 22,49,11,000, the percentage being 24.54 as compared with 24.84 of last week. The trade demand shows a further decline; loans have decreased by Rs. 6.55 lakhs and cash credits by Rs. 47.64 lakhs; while Inland Bills discounted have increased by Rs. 20.55 lakhs. The Government deposits show a further reduction of Rs. 179.66 lakhs while other deposits have increased by Rs. 92.53 lakhs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

It is regrettable to notice that there has been a further considerable reduction in Government deposits at the Bank without any corresponding provision of fresh currency. The delay on the part of Government to issue fresh currency against sterling purchases is calculated to increase the difficulties of the money market at this juncture.

The gilt-edged market has been steady, responding to the influence of an easy market. 3½ per cent Paper showing a notable advance. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945–55 are steady at Rs. 97/4 and Rs. 97/2 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928 were dealt in at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 102/6. Business was placed in 1926 and 1930 6 per cent Bonds at Rs. 100/7 and Rs. 102/2; 1931 have changed hands at Rs. 102/8 and 1932 at Rs. 103/2. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106/4.

EXCHANGE:

Fluctuations in sterling exchange during the week have been of a see-saw nature. At the opening of the week the quotation for ready T T was somewhat firmer with business done at 1s. 6–1/8d. and 1s. 6–5/32d. for November. Subsequent to the announcement of the result of the sale of Council Bills, the rates declined sharply to 1s. 5–31/32d. Later however, there was a recovery to 1s. 6–1/16d. with the quotation at the close at 1s. 6d. There was a better showing of bills in Calcutta than in Bombay. The rate for November to January delivery is about 1/32d. to 1/16d. higher than the rate for ready T T. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought on Friday last £ 700,000 and on Monday £ 600,600.

The dollar quotation has been steadier with the rate improving from dol. 4.48–7/8 to 4.50–7/8, closing at dol. 4.49¾. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 86, Belgian francs at 93.69 and the Italian lira at 103.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India. Total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 99 lakhs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—Immediates nil. Deferreds at 1s. 6–1/16d. (allotted in full) Rs. 8 lakhs; at 1s. 6–1/32d. (allotted in full) Rs. 10 lakhs; at 1s. 6d. (allotted in full) Rs. 5 lakhs. Bills at 1s. 6d. (allotted in full) Rs. 51 lakhs. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

Adverting to the conditions of uncertainty created in the market by the want of a definitely declared policy respecting Government sterling remittances, during the current week there has been further occasion for complaint. Contrary to expectations engendered by the cessation of sterling purchases on Monday of last week, on the Monday of this week Government is reported to have bought in Calcutta and Bombay £600,000 at 1s. 6–1/8d. On Tuesday, moreover, Council Bills were allotted at as a low rate as 1s. 6d. The uncertain atmosphere thus created in the market has been distinctly unfortunate and adherence to a definitely declared method respecting sterling remittances is urgently necessary.

The following are the figures of Indian Overseas trade for the month of September:—Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 2281 lacs. Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 2840 lacs. Net movement of treasure import Rs. 697 lacs. Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure advance to India Rs. 733 lacs.

GOLD:

The period under report has seen a further development in the steadier conditions noticed in the local gold market during the previous week. A further advance in the rates has been recorded on the week due mainly to the continued good off-take. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 92s. 4d. and 92s. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 23/2/6 and Rs. 22/15/6 for ready, Rs. 23/2/9 and Rs. 23/0/3 for 12th November settlement and Rs. 24/3/3 and Rs. 23/1 for 12th December settlement. The rate for sovereign has declined from Rs. 14/15 to Rs. 14/13 for ready while forward has improved from Rs. 14/10 to Rs. 14/11/6. The off-take averages about 50,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 10,00,000 tolas excluding arrivals, by incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 33 lakhs gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £29,10,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 2,23,23,885. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £125,000.

SILVER:

The silver market has been characterised by weakness and a sharp drop in the local rates, due to heavy deliveries at the current settlement and unloading by bulls. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London declined from 3s. 5–7/8d. to 3s. 5d. closing at 3s. 5¼d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 35–5/8d. and 35–1/4d. for ready and 35–9/16d. and 35–1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 79/1 and Rs. 77/13 for ready, Rs. 79/7 and Rs. 78 for 17th November settlement and Rs. 79/11 and Rs. 78/5 for 16th December settlement. The off-take has improved and averages about 145 bars a day, this being the settlement week, and the stock is estimated at about 14,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £7,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £25,500 silver. The total import of silver during the week amounted to Rs. 1,55,073 in bars. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,25,000.

SHARES:

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Cotton mill shares have been generally easy and prices show a declining tendency which in some instances has amounted to about Rs. 50. Nervousness on the part of holders has occasioned the weakness in the market. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 807/8—800—807/8—800; Century Rs. 393/12—383/12—385/8—380; Central India Rs. 553/4—xd. Crescent Rs 250—240, Kohinoor Rs. 1530—1525, New Great Rs. 407/8—386/4; Textiles Rs. 580—568/12—571/4—557/8; Simplex Rs. 28218 — 251/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 591/4—600—593/12.

Business in the miscellaneous section has been dull and rates have been again quoted lower. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 88/2xd. Bombay Steams at Rs. 63/12 and Bombay Burma at Rs. 202/8. The rates of the Tata concerns are again lower. Tata Ordinary are quoted at Rs. 8 with deferreds at Rs. 35. Cement and manganese shares were quiet during the week. Bundi Cement quoting Rs. 9/12, Katni Ordinary Rs. 60 with deferreds at Rs. 170 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 42/12. Railway shares are dull with small business. Ahmedabad Pranij are quoted at Rs. 795, Central Provinces at Rs. 103 Gujerat at Rs. 76, Sind Light at Rs. 152 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 602/8.

Bank shares have been steady. Imperial Bank shares improving to Rs. 1,412/8 with Contributories to Rs. 356/4. Bank of India shares have declined from Rs. 78 to Rs. 74/8 while those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 23/8.

COTTON

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home Markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight change both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on long liquidation and local traders and hedge selling. Later the market advanced on trade and Commission Houses buying.

The general tendency of the American markets has been towards a higher level since last we wrote and for the greater part of the week the tone maintained a steady appearance. This was due mainly to increased trade buying on reports that the yield is expected less than the last Official report and furthermore on recommendation of extension of working time in Lancashire to 32 hours weekly.

The next Government Bureau Report will be published in America on Saturday the 25th instant and will be known here the following day. Private authorities base their ideas on a crop of 12,140,000 bales, whilst some believe in a still lower figure. There seems little in the situation at present to encourage operators to have a decided view one way or the other, and those who are endeavouring to forecast the market, are doing so with ill success, and are buying at the wrong moment and liquidating, or going short on equally unfortunate occasions. Anxiety all round was increased by predictions of a freeze in certain sections, including the South-West, and although these have so far not actually materialised except practically very light frost in isolated districts, the fear of this is playing in the minds of many operators. The weather continues to take a more favourable turn and should we have an open winter, shorts would doubtless once again become much more confident.

The sharp fluctuations in values have unfortunately disorganised trade which was proceeding to establish itself on sound and satisfactory lines, and notwithstanding the fact that there still exists a considerable volume of inquiry in Manchester, actual business has been much lessened by the recent advance. The uncertainty and rapidity of fluctuations cannot be anything else but an obstruction to the development of legitimate business. There has been an improved demand for American spot cotton, with spinners buying the actual, but there have had to experience great difficulty in procuring cotton to carry them on until new crop comes along to relieve the present scarcity.

Whilst there does not appear to be much to create enthusiasm on the "Bill" side in the immediate future, we rather hesitate to effect short sales with confidence at the present juncture except far quick turns. Nevertheless we have not abandoned the idea of a bumper crop this year and therefore continue to advocate the policy of taking advantage of upward movements and making sales in all strong markets, as we think these will prove to be profitable during the next few weeks.

As regards the local market, the tone this week has been barely steady and although there is actually no selling pressure, the export demand from Japanese Houses has completely been checked and the market presents no special feature, provided nothing unforeseen happens, we are fairly confident that sales at existing level of prices will prove profitable, as cotton will begin to arrive in up-country markets within no time and that indications point a good crop this year, so that we expect a large volume of hedge selling.

In the Ready market owing to the past approaching new season there were anxious sellers to get rid off their holdings, with the result that a fairly large proportion of business was put through.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—New York October last week 23.40; this week 23.70 plus 30.

New York December last week 22.73; this week 22.82 plus 9.

New York January last week 22.83; this week 22.92 plus 9.

New York March last week 23.23; this week 23.32 minus 1.

New York May last week 23.40; this week 23.40 unchanged.

Liverpool October last week 13.03; this week 13.19 plus 16.

Liverpool January last week 12.92; this week 13.12 plus 20.

Liverpool March last week 12.97; this week 13.18 plus 21.

Liverpool May last week 13.02; this week 13.19 plus 17.

Liverpool July last week 12.92; this week 13.06 plus 14.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened on the 17th instant at Rs. 463½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 468 on Commission Houses buying. On scattered selling the prices gave way to Rs. 465½ but again improved to Rs. 469 on bazar operators buying. On the 18th instant owing to a setback in New York futures the bazar opened at Rs. 465 easier, and fluctuating within a small range the prices gave way to Rs. 461½ on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On the 20th instant owing to a small recovery in America the market opened at Rs. 463 and eased to Rs. 461 on Bazar operators selling, but again recovered to Rs. 463 on Commission Houses buying. Around this level Bazar operators and one Japanese House sold which caused the values to drop to Rs. 457½. In sympathy with a moderate decline in New York futures on the 21st instant the market opened easier at Rs. 452 and going down to Rs. 450 improved to Rs. 455½ on ne Indore operator and Commission Houses buying. On the 22nd instant in response to a moderate advance in New York futures the market opened at Rs. 459 steady and gradually advanced to Rs. 463½ n Japanes Houses and Shroffs buying. On the 23rd instant the bazar opened at Rs. 462½ and going down to Rs. 463¾ recovered to Rs. 462½ on general buying. On selling by Shroffs and Bazar operators the prices eased to Rs. 459½ and the market closed at Rs. 460½ on the same day.

Fine Oomra December/January opened on the 17th instant at Rs. 442½ and improved to Rs. 448 on Shroffs buying. From this level the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 426 on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses, but again recovered to Rs. 440½ on buying by prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses, and closed on the 23rd instant at Rs. 438. Whilst Oomra March opened on the 17th inst. at Rs. 434½ and advanced to Rs. 439 on general buying. On Commission Houses and general selling the values eased to Rs. 416 but again recovered to Rs. 432 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 429½ on the 23rd instant. F. V. Bengal December/January opened on the 17th instant at Rs. 395 and closed on the 23rd instant at Rs. 390 the highest being Rs. 397 and the lowest Rs. 381½.

PIECEGOODS.

There has been no activity in the Cloth Market during the past week and transactions of any importance have been quite isolated. The tone of the market has been quiet in the absence of inquiry, and rupee rates for most of the standard cloths have been nominally steady. Owing to the floods in several places, there has been no demand for Grey goods. For White Goods some retail demand from Marwar, Jaipore and Jodhpur has been visible, but the wholesale demand has been conspicuous by its absence. Delhi and Cawnpore have been quiet and no orders have been received from those centres. No improvement in prices can be expected, in view of the present circumstances, during the Devali occasion, as several merchants would be too willing to dispose off their stocks to reduce their holdings even at a sacrifice. The deficit in the working capital of dealers, caused by the heavy losses sustained, has been a handicap to business, and many a time, merchants are not in a position to pay the import duty charges at once on the arrival of the goods, if the quantity is large. On an averge a merchant has to incur an expense of ten thousand rupees a year by way of rents of the shop and the godown and the wages of the assistants, and several dealers have hardly made net profits to cover their home expenses. This year it is expected that, instead of an increase in the new firms of merchants, some concerns may close down, finding the piecegoods business risky and unremunerative. Now-a-days the business carried on is more of a speculative nature and the most accurate calculations of the merchants have been upset, by wild fluctuations in the rates of exchange and of cotton. Add to this the floods all over India, excepting Bombay, and other causes over which they have no control, and the positon becomes more precarious, the more so as the purchasing power of the up-country buyers has been greatly curtailed. Besides this, the dumping of Japanese Cloths at lower rates has had a demoralising effect on the market, and values have gone down by ten annas per piece, even before the arrival of the goods. There are ample stocks of lower qualities of Manchester White Shirtings worth from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per piece for which there is no demand. Low qualty Nainsooks of the values of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12 per piece are in the same plight.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady. The position of spinners and manufacturers during the last two months has improved, and they are now presenting an independent attitude due to their engagements, and are trying to increase their margins. Weak sellers have therefore been very few and concessions in prices have been difficult to obtain. In some cases the time for delivery required has been distant. The decision of the spinners of American yarn to increase the working week from 26½ hours to 32 hours from 3rd November is regarded as a convincing proof that the industry is improving, although the usual number of hours originally was 48 per week.

Local Mills Cloths have remained steady but the tendency for prices seems to be easier. There has been some inquiry in small quantities from Karachi, but other consuming centres have been quiet. The following sales have been reported:—

2,000 bales E. D. Sassoon United Mills at Rs. 1-5-6 per lb., basis price for Calendar Shirtings.

3,000 bales Currimbhoy Mills at Rs. 1-7-0 per lb., basis price for Fazulbhai's Long cloths of Palace Brand and also light weights. The lot has been sold to Calcutta dealers and others.

If the mills reduce their prices further sales may result during the Devali occasion, but at present rates merchants are chary to commit themselves to large transactions.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×	37½/38	Rs 12	14 0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	15	8 0
„ No 33,000	..45×	„ ..	14	8 0
„ No. 2800	....37×	..	11	8 0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	13	0 0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	14	0 0
„ No 18000	..	„ ..	14	8 0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	15	0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„ ..	12	12 0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..	15	8 0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..	
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..	..	
Dewhurst's BBB	..38×38	1-2..	21	0 0
„ BB	.. ..38×38	1-2..	18	0 0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×	37 1/2/38	12	12 0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..	..	
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	12	12 0
Fleming's 1904–1906	45,48,51×38	Avg.	19	4 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	Net	26	8 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		15	8 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	8	2 0
„ NO 18	..40×22	..	7	2 0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	6	14 0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	8 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	25	8 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8 0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	12 0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..	

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	8	0 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	12 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	8 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	11	0 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	15 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	5 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	7 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	..	
„ No. 5352	..42×20	Net	..	
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net	..	
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	15 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	..	
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	..	
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	..	
„ IK–4K38",43"	48"53×18	Avg.	6	0 0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	15 0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8 0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0 0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..	7	15 0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18	..	..	
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	..	

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	13 0
„ No. 61-81 ..	„	..	4	6 0
„ No. 1850, ..	„	..	3	13 0
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..	3	15 0
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..	4	1 0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..	4	3 0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	12 0
Graham's Nos. 88–8888	28×18	..	5	10 0
„ No. 95950–97970				
Saraswati	..38×18	..	9	8 0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	4 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	4 0
Lyon's No. 4545–5656		..	..	
6767	..26×18	..	..	
Greaves' No. 30000–50000	„	..	..	
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500–4510				
5520 ..	..26×18	..	4	12 0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800–5820 "Motor Car" ..		..	4	12 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	.. Net	..	
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	..	21	8 0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..	20	0 0
„ 55000 „	..44×34	.. „	15	0 0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	15	0 0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	13	8 0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	20	12 0
"C" Sheetings	30×36	Ex. Bond „	9	14 0
„9" Dragons	30×36	„ „	9	14 0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	.. „	19	8 0
"Duck" Drills	.. 26×40	.. „	15	12 0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

We have nothing special to report this week as long as the Yarn Market is concerned. Prices all round remained more or less steady without any special change and demand also was quite during the week. The New Year is approaching nearer and nearer and the merchants are more engaged in summing up their old accounts than in business. Cotton remained steady about 455 and 465 and in the result the yarn market also remained steady.

Manchester yarns report no special change and practically restricted business has been booked during the week. Sterling Exchange moved about 1s. 6d. but since the prices quoted by the Manchester firms prove unsuitable, we think there is very little hope for business to result in near future unless there is special change. The dealers are waiting for a good reduction in prices and the Japanese are taking advantage of it by quoting having reduced the prices. From the above one can easily draw that the Manchester yarns are slowly and slowly neglected from the Indian Market.

Japanese firms are doing good business as always and they remained steady in prices during the week with a slight reduction. The Japanese Exchange moved round about 113 and 115 and thus there was nothing special to be noted. We think there will be no special change in near future as the Divalee is coming near fastly.

Indian yarns have again gone down by 1/4 anna but since the consuming centres are still quiet we hope the Moorat sales will be still of less price than quoted at present. Rangoon and China markets both remained without demand as usual. Mill rates are more or less without any change.

The situation of the Yarn market is however uncertain, and we do not hope of good many sales in the Mahoorat.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 24.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	0 15 3
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1 1 0
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0 14 3
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0 14 6
David ..	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 3
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0 14 6
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Light-house	..No.	6 1/2	0 11 9
Japan ..	..No.	40—1	1 8 6
„ „	..No.	42—2	1 10 6
„ „	..No	20	1 2 0
„ „	..No	32	1 6 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 24th

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 23rd October, 1924.

Cotton	3885	Bales
Wheat	6751	Cwts
Linseed	15261	„
Rapeseed etc.	3026	„
Gingellyseed	4786	„
Poppyseed	91	„
Groundnuts	1661	„
Castorseed	2877	„
Rice	12762	„
Myrabollams	558	„
Cottonseed	9606	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	1962	„
Juwar	255	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	1429	„
Bajri	214	„
Coal	2161	Tons.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the Affairs on the 17th October 1924—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	4,57 50 000	
Public Deposits	10,13 58 000	
Other Deposits	80,21 45 000	
Sundries	1,29 08 000	
Rupees ..		1,01,84 11 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	15,48 53 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,22 04 000	
Loans	15,64 21 000	
Cash Credits	36,50 89 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,77 79 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	26 93 000	
Dead Stock	2,65 35 000	
Sundries	57 28 000	
Balances with other Banks ..	1,21 98 000	
	79,35 09 000	
Cash	22,49 11 000	
Rupees ..		1,01,84 11 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 1,238,900	
Advances in London	„ 472,100	
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„ 812,900	

Bank Rate 6%
Percentage 24.54.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 17th October, 1924

Description	Spot prices 23-10-24	16-10-24
Bengals F. G.	.. .. ..	..
S/Punjab F. G.	.. .. ..	..
Broach F. G.	.. .. ..	..
Oomras Fine	.. .. ..	..
Muttia F.	.. .. ..	..
Khandesh F.	.. .. ..	..
Southerns. G	.. .. ..	..
	Futures Settlement Rates.	
Hedge Contracts	23-10-24	16-10-24 23-10-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.	389	393 389
Broach, April/May	460	459 454
Oomra F. Dec./Jan	437	437 435
Oomra F. March	428	429 430
Oomra F. G.	..	.. ..
Southerns G.	..	.. ..

Receipts for the week ending 23rd October 1924 and corresponding period last year,

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	1245	2816
Oomras	924	2374
Dholleras	13	1319
Broach	490	324
Southerns	810	2063
Persians	47	183
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	3949	5
Other sorts	..	..
Total ..	7496	9084

Exports for the week ending 16th October 1924.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	635
Continent	4501
China	..
Japan.	5047
Coast Ports.	1441
Total ..	11624
Afloat in harbour—Europe ..	992
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	3589
Total ..	4581

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 23rd October 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
46059	54937	45661	277829	103060

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 23rd October 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21.
United Kingdom.	1812	27594			
Continent.			51196	87919	115692
	18802	89399			
China	3160	10612	1415	2004	10090
Japan	95531	41821	70428	166502	9214
Coast Ports	4390	2506	3855	2783	2253
Total	123683	172592	126894	282208	137249

x Including Nil bales for U. S. of America
Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 23rd October 1924 .. 2,902 Bales.
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd October 1924. .. 3,00,574 Bales.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, October 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches.	
Standard per lb.	1 7 9
Century per lb.	1 6 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 6
Textile per lb.	1 7 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth x Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
Diamond Chula	1 5 0
Pahelwan	1 5 0
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lbs. ..	1 6 6
Dhoties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 9 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Textile (Bicycle per lb.	1 7 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 8 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 10 0
Hindustan per piece	7 6 0
Bleached Check—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per pie e. ..	7 12 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	7 0 0
Cabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 4 0
Hindustani	12 5 0

A Calcutta message says the Bengal Government has declared forfeited the Bengali book entitled "Visher Vanshi" by Kazi Nazrul Islam of Hooghly as it is considered seditious. The special branch of C. I. D. has searched several bookshops in North Calcutta and has seized a number of these books.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS,

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, October 23.

About 18 more resolutions have been admitted by the President of the Punjab Legislative Council for the ensuing session which is to be held in November. Of these fourteen are of minor provincial interest. Sardar Tara Singh will move recommending to the Governor in Council to issue orders that official encouragement or pressure should not be brought to bear on any individuals regarding the formation of non-official Hindu, Mahomedan and Sikh publicity committees. Sardar Randhir Singh will move that steps be taken to stop corruption among Government servants in the Punjab. Sardar Gurubaksh Singh will move that Government takes steps to treat all political prisoners whose conviction involved no moral turpitude or violence and where the offences fall under sections 124, 153 I.P.C. and 107, 108, 144 C.P.C. and Criminal Law Amendment and the Seditious Meetings Act as special class prisoners. Sardar Jodh Singh will move that Government make a strong representation to the Government of India to remit the annual provincial contribution altogether as soon as possible and as a preliminary to such remission to reduce the amount of the annual contribution by 75 lakhs.

BULDANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

(Associated Press.)

MAHKAR, Oct. 23.

The fifth session of the Buldana District Conference was held on the 22nd and 23rd October under the presidentship of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., of Amraoti. About 7,000 persons attended. Mr. Dixit, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made an exhaustive survey of the political situation of the country and the president in a forceful speech dwelt on the need for constructive work in every direction and the establishment of village panchayets and similar representative institutions with a view to giving the people training in self-government. The president appealed to all to work in harmony and to sink their differences in the common desire to further the progress of the country.

It was resolved to contest the coming local board elections by running Congress candidates.

PLANTERS' PROGRAMME IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 23.

The following resolutions are passed at the meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India.—That the Association agrees to the employment of a whole time politician to lead the European non-official party in the Madras Legislative Council in cooperation with the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Trades' Association and others; that the Association agrees to subscribe Rs. 1,000 per mensem towards the salary and expenses of the leader of the European non-official party in the Madras Legislative Council; that the Association approach the Government of Madras and the Administration of Coorg to introduce a compulsory cess on coffee on the same lines as in Mysore and that the Government of Madras be asked to expedite the construction of the projected railway from Madura to Bodinayakanur.

SIKH SUDHAR SANGAT COMPLETES AKHAND PATH.

(Associated Press.)

JAITU, Oct. 23.

The Sikh Sudhar Sangat after completing Akhand Peth left for Amritsar to-day. They had a most cordial send-off from State officials and residents of the neighbourhood.

LINSEED

London, Oct. 23.

Linseed Calcutta (Pure Basis Bags Oct/Nov sellers £24½

Tone:—Slow demand at barely last rates.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Months, Oct/Dec. buyers 43/9

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot net Buyrrs, etc. Jan./April done sellers 43 7/8

London, Oct. 23.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was lower and very little trading paid for Oct/Nov shipment £21 7/8

Cottonseed, Bombay closed steady quoted for Oct./Nov shipment £11 3/4

Castorseed Bombay sellers for Oct./Nov shipment £30½

RUBBER

London, Oct. 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Nov/Dec 17 1/4

Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Oct. 67 1/8.

Tone

The Austin Twenty

has typically sound Austin Qualities which assure long life and the lowest possible cost of maintenance.

The coach work is on graceful modern lines with deep low seats upholstered in leather. It has seating accommodation for five people and comfort is one of its chief features.

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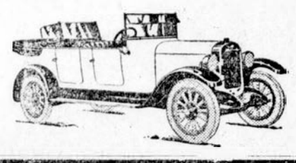

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Contractor.

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THE POPULATION PROBLEM.

DR. ROSS'S ADDRESS.

Dr. E. A. Ross, of the Wisconsin State University, delivered a lecture on "The Population Problem" in the Hall of the School of Economics, Bombay University on Thursday evening. Prof. K. T. Shah presided on the occasion.

Prof. Shah in introducing the learned speaker of the evening said that Dr. Ross had come to India to study the National mind of the country in seventy days. Dr. Ross had to his credit a vast amount of research and investigation work in the regions of sociology and the speaker looked forward to a most entertaining and instructive lecture.

Dr. Ross said that the science of sociology was nothing but common sense added to the laws of scientific progress in relation to the problem of society. He would confine his remarks he said to only one aspect of sociology namely the problem of population. He had studied the problem of China, of South Africa of his own country and to some extent of Europe.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

The speaker then dwelt upon the rapid progress of population in Europe from 180 millions in 1800 to 420 millions in 1900. The Great War had not solved the problem of population as some had expected. It had been calculated that the rate of birth over the rate of deaths had been enormously increased during the last few days and if that state of affairs continued it was high time that they adjusted their powers of reproductivity to the needs of the day. The chief reason was the great reduction in the rate of deaths. The progress of human knowledge and scientific discoveries had been so thoroughly successful in vanquishing the foes of human life and combating diseases, that from the Census Report of U. S. A. names of such diseases as small-pox, yellow fever, bubonic pague, typhus fever and Asiatic plague had been completely removed. Many medical practitioners even went to the length of assuring them that if a better diffusion of the knowledge of hygiene and sanitation were possible, tuberculosis, diphtheria pneumonia and other diseases would completely disappear.

PRESERVATION OF CHILD LIFE

Proceeding Dr. Ross referred to the astounding progress made in the preservation of child life. While in some parts of Asia and Africa, the infant mortality was as high as 87 per cent. of the babies born died in the first year of their existence they in America and in some parts of Europe had been able to bring down the figure of infant mortality to such a low figure that only 1/10 of a baby died in every 100 babies born during the first year of existence. That was another factor that contributed to the gravity of the population problem. Continuing Dr. Ross said that in the 16th century in the most civilized city of Geneva the average life of a person was 20 years. In U. S. A. the calculated with sufficient accuracy that the average life of the babies of to-day would be 60 to 65 years. They were so full of enthusiasm in America, that many believed that they were coming to a time when half the population of U. S. A. would live a life of 75 years, the average span of human life they had from the Bible.

NEED OF BIRTH CONTROL.

Continuing Dr. Ross said that with the help of little arithmetic they would be able to see that if their rate of reproduction continued as before and if they went on discovering methods for preserving child life and diminishing the rate of infant mortality, the world would be overflooded with human beings. It was therefore high time for them to adjust their birth rate to their deathrate so that the increase of population would keep pace with the wastage of human life. The way to adjust the birth rate to death rate was to insist that on man would be satisfied with one woman that no young man married before he attained full maturity and to diffuse education among the women whereby they would come to regard the size of the family as a matter within their power and could not be left to God. He saw no reason why it was considered impious or blasphemous to restrict the powers of human reproductivity. He was not there to recommend to them any means of birth control. But it was the duty of all intelligent people who were fertile to restrict the utilisation of their power of reproductivity to cope with the propagation of human species by persons who were ignorant of the laws of eugenics. It was calculated that with the advance of science it was sufficient for an average fertile man to utilise half of his reproductive capacity and the day was not far off when they would have to be satisfied with the utilisation of one-third of man's reproductivity. This could be brought about in backward societies by an intelligent governor if he took care to see that social customs of the people were so changed that they went in for late marriages, more education of women and make them understand their dignity and that they were not made to wear out their nurture and nurse more children.

EMIGRATION NO REMEDY.

Proceeding Dr. Ross referred to the pressure of population and how it tended to more and more emigration. This phenomenon of mass emigration was unknown of before. This mobility of population was fostered by the newspapers and interested people. Newspapers gave vivid and glorious descriptions of chances that awaited men of action and adventure in different parts of the world and interested people kept up the delusion by fanning the wild imagination of the mass population. The result of all this was not to transfer the pressure of population from one part of the country where the people migrated and in the country from which they emigrated. With the increase of mass emigration, many countries had to erect barriers in the interests of both the citizens of their own country and in the interests of the emigrants. There was nothing of race arrogance or race superiority behind these barriers. Democracy was in a state of experiment and to make it a success, they required that there ought to be a hogogenious mass mind in a country. With reckless admission of foreign elements in the population the task of democracy was made difficult. Dr. Ross wound up his lecture by saying that unless they learnt to adjust their birth-rate to the death-rate, he feared that more and more barriers would be raised.

A number of questions were then put to Dr. Ross after which Prof. K. T. Shah rose to thank the lecturer of the evening.

Prof. Shah said that he was sure all were pleased to listen to the most interesting lecture on a most interesting topic—and if a superlative were allowed to be followed by a comparative—he would say to a still more interesting discussion that ensued. He had been requested to give his opinion of the population problem in the light of what the learned lecturer had said that evening. He had made certain investigations in the matter of population problem of India and he was convinced that the problem was one that could not be ignored. There was no denying the fact that population problem was an acute one in India. During the last decenium in spite of epidemics and other ravages there was an increase of birth-rate over death-rate, and with their present food resources and what they could get by way of exchange, they had come to such a pass that in the place of three meals a day, many of them had to be content with only two. If the disparity between birth-rate and death-rate were to continue, it augured very badly for their country. In U. S. A. every person on the average spent 35 per cent. of his earnings on food while the Bombay workers spent 56 per cent. on food. As for the whole of India, he was prepared to accept that two-thirds of the earnings were spent on food alone. It meant that out of every three citizens two citizens go hungry. That was a very serious proposition. It was the duty of every one of them to tackle the problem. He would not recommend them to straight way embark upon the remedy of artificial birth-control. To his Indian mind, said the speaker, it seemed that emigrations would be of immense relief to the population problem of India. Though Dr. Ross had said that emigration was no proper remedy for the disease and that barriers against mass emigration were but the natural results, he was compelled to say that he did not agree on that point with the learned lecturer. The League of Nations might have considered the question of the raising of barriers as an exclusively domestic one to suit the books of different nations. Though savants like Dr. Ross and others might look at the problem from purely scientific view point, it must be realised that the creation of barriers fomented race hatred and race arrogance amongst the mob mind of the country. Prof. Shah concluded by saying that though many might not agree with all that Dr. Ross had said all would agree with the speaker in giving him a hearty vote of thanks.

HUNGER STRIKE FOR UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, October 23.

The local "Maharashtra" publishes that one Zingoba Dhundi, a Mulshi Satyagrahi of Chanda, has commenced fasting without food and water since the 13th instant in order to bring about union between the no-changers, the Swarajists and the Independents of Chanda. He has wired to Mr. Gandhi stating that he has determined to continue fasting even at the cost of his life till the no-changers of Chanda give way or Mr. Gandhi himself goes to Chanda for the purpose.

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For the best sentence for Butter	50
Total	1,000

Read These Conditions Carefully

(1) The sentence submitted *must not consist of more than 8 words,* e. g., "Delicious for Breakfast and after Dinner," or "Better than the best of the rest."

(2) Separate sentences for Coffee and Butter are to be submitted, and it must be clearly stated whether the sentence is submitted for Coffee or for Butter.

Competitors may submit as many sentences as they desire.

(3) *Each sentence must be submitted on a separate sheet of paper on which your full name and address must be written clearly.* In the case of Children's entries, the age of the competitor must be given.

(4) A Polson Present Coupon obtainable from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Coffee or Butter (which can be purchased from any provision dealer) must be fowarded with *each sentence* submitted; otherwise the entry will not be eligible for a prize.

(5) In your letter with which you forward your entries please mention the name of this newspaper.

(6) Entries must *reach* the address given below *not later than 15th November,* 1924. The results will be published in this paper on 1st December 1924.

(7) Envelopes containing entries must be marked 'COMPETITION' in the top left hand corner.

(8) Our decision in all matters relating to this Competition must be considered as final, and all entries will become our absolute property.

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ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

A general meeting of the Reception Committees of the All-India Students Conference Belgaum, was held on the 19th October 1924, at 5 p.m. in the Congress Office, Belgaum with Mr. N. B. Lokhande in the chair.

The following Resolutions were passed

Resolved unanimously that the fee for the tickets of the Reception Committee members, for delegates and for visitors be Re. 1 each only.

A Working Committee of this general body was formed by the following gentlemen with powers to co-opt.

(1) Sjt. N. B. Lokhande, (2) T. B. Kulkarni, (3) Vadiraj Bidnur (4) D. R. Thakur (5) B. D. Belvi, (6) Bindoorao Naik (7) Rangopant G. Kalkundri (8) H. R. Tengundi (9) G. B. Potdar (10) M. K. Joshi (11) S. N. Datar, (12) Namasaheb Nargundkar, (13) N. V. Desai. Resolved that the quorum of the Working Committee be five.

The following gentlemen have been elected as Office bearers.

Sjts. T. B. Kulkarni; B. D. Belvi; D. R. Thakur, General Secretaries.

Sjt. N. B. Lokhande; Treasurer.

Sjt. Udipi Govinda Rao Auditor.

Resolved that the funds of the Committee be deposited in Belgaum Pioneer Credit Bank Ltd. Resolved that the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman be postponed till the next meeting.

MANDALAY RIOT CASE.

6 DISCHARGED, 15 COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANDALAY, October 23.

In the Mandalay riot case of the twenty-one persons originally placed on trial before the Special Magistrate of Mandalay six were discharged during the hearing and the remaining fifteen have been committed to the sessions. Thirty-three persons were in all arrested but twelve were not sent up for want of evidence. Of the fifteen who have been committed to the sessions, seven including a Pongyi, were charged in the Magistrate's court with offences under sections 302, 323, 324, 323, 326, 149 143 and 120 B; I.P.C. while the other seven including two Pongyis were charged with offences under sections 302, 323, 324, 325 326 and 149. In committing the accused to the sessions the charges under sections 120 B and 143 have been altered to section 147.

ECHO OF BIRLA MILLS ACCIDENT.

MANAGER ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, October 23.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate in the case against the Manager and Boiler Engineer of the Birla Mills of Delhi. The manager was acquitted and the Boiler Engineer was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The charge was in connection with the accident which occurred in the mills on 3rd June last resulting in the death of eighteen workmen. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused did not take certain precautions as laid down in section 169 of the regulations under the Boiler Act of 1923 which prescribe that flanges should be introduced before allowing workmen to enter an empty boiler. The Boiler Inspector stated that the accident could not have been averted even if the prescribed precautions had been taken. The defence pleaded that they had taken precautions under the old Act.

BULSAR NOTES.

A MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, Oct. 19.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Bulsar was held in the Dhobiwad Dharamshala, on 16th instant to protest against the election of a nominated councillor as President of the Municipality as against Mr. Durlabhjibhai, who is an elected member. Mr. Jahangirshaw Maneckshawna was in the chair. The President told the audience that a clique of the Tennis Club had induced the elected members of the Municipality to abuse the right of electing their President. An appropriate resolution of protest was then proposed and seconded.

An irrelevant amendment was brought forward, but ruled out of order. The main resolution was then carried, only five to seven dissenting. Mr. Ambalal, pleader, then proposed the second resolution to form a Ratepayers' Association for Bulsar which would prevent such abuses and vigilantly look forward to the public interests in future. An influential Committee was formed to float the Association. After being seconded by Mr. Nathubhai that resolution was unanimously carried.

The next resolution about supporting Mr. Bhopatker in the proposed Bill to amend the Municipal Act with a view to have all members elected, and to elect ladies as Councillors was proposed by Manibhai Vakil and seconded by Mr. Narainbhai Joshi. It was also carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the president the meeting dispersed.

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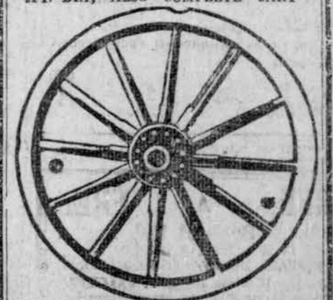

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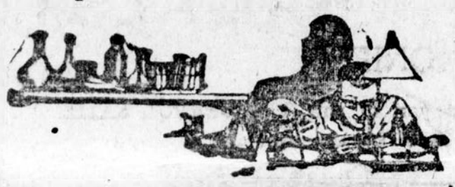

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BRITAIN AND HEJAZ.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons in mail week Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Prime Minister), replying to Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy (L.—Hull), who asked whether he could make any statement with regard to the reported attack on Mecca by the Wahabis, said that the official information which had reached the Foreign Office did not enable him to add anything material to what had appeared in the press. H.M.S. Clematis was at Jeddah in order to protect British interests there. Both sides had been warned to take every precaution to safeguard the the lives and property of any British Muslim subjects who might be in the area of hostilities. H.M. Government had made it quite clear that they adhered to the traditional policy of non-interference in religious matters and were not prepared to be entangled in any struggle for the possession of the holy places of Islam which might be entered upon by independent rulers of Arabia. Only in the event of both the contending parties simultaneously asking for the good offices of H.M. Government in order to assist them to settle their difficulties by peaceful arrangement would H.M. Government be prepared to undetarke such a task. He was unaware of intervention by the Governments of Iraq or of Egypt. There was no British representative attached to the Sultan of Nedj (Central Arabia).

Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy asked whether it would not be desirable to re-establish connection by again sending a representative to the Sultan of Nedj.

Mr. MacDonald: I am perfectly certain, if the whole of the facts were disclosed to the House with regard to our relations there, the House would not be in a frame of mind to re-establish them. Might I ask that if members have any further questions on detail to put to me on this very complicated and delicate subject they might be put on the paper? (Hear, hear).

AFTER 10 YEARS.

OFFICIAL BAN ON J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE REMOVED.

Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, Honorary Secretary, J. N Petit Institute, Bombay, writes as follows:—

In connection with the representation made by the Managing Committee of this Institute to the Government of Bombay, requesting that the Institute may be exempted from the operation of the Rules relating to Registered and aided Public Libraries and that Government Servants may be allowed to become members of it, I have to inform you that Government has been pleased to accede to the request and in reply have issued orders permitting Government servants to become members of the Institute.

The Government servants and the public will be pleased to learn that the bar has been removed after over 100 years through the exertions of the Managing Committee and the high sense of statesmanship displayed by the Minister in charge of the Educational Department.

B. A. SUBSIDIARY EXAMINATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Without taking much of your valued space for introduction, I shall proceed to draw your attention and that of the public together with those who are concerned to the main issue.

A look at the papers that were set at the last B.A. Examination will assure anyone that they have escaped the notice of the 'moderators' altogether. As for the nature of the questions one will not fail to discern the freakish changes that the minds of the examiners have undergone from the last examination in March up to September. One, however, fails to see any reasonable cause, either in the examiners or the examinees, that must have led to such drastic change in the nature of the question papers. As a proof of the above statement I shall draw your attention particularly to the Compulsory English Paper I (Poetry Texts) which has only one outstanding merit that it is without being difficult, the most unexpected.

All these things together with the consideration of the difference in the percentages of the successful candidates in the examination in March and in October (i.e. 60 and 30 per cent respectively), go to show that the subsidiary examination instead of being a real help to the candidates becomes a hindrance and an unnecessary hault in the old March 'from March to March' by these ungenerous ways of the examiners.—Yours, etc.,

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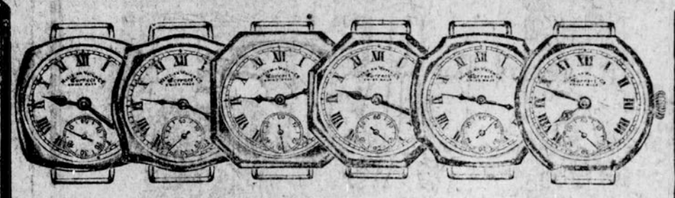

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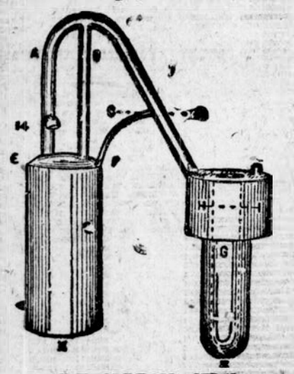

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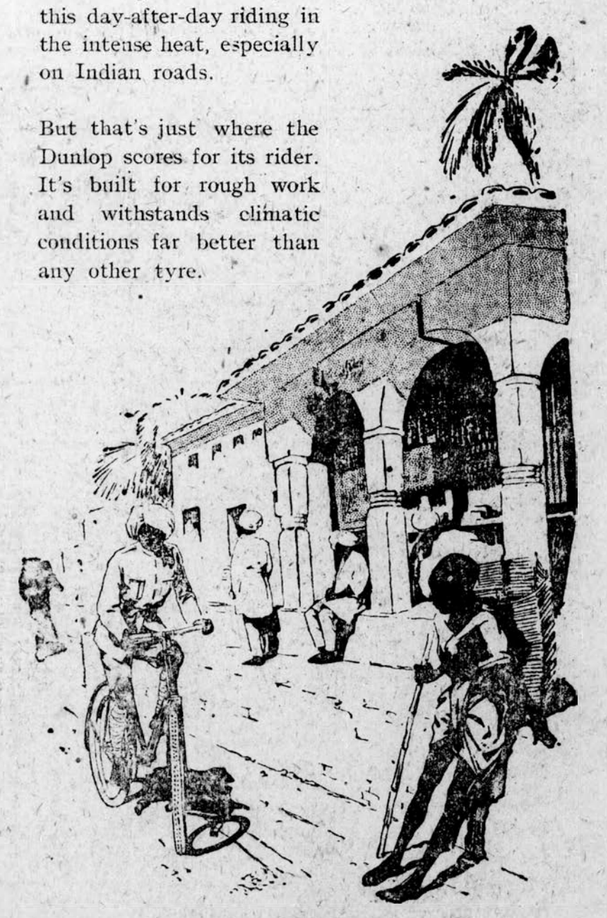

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